affray in a billiard-room in that town, ... named Edwards, with whom he had a ... words.

...UMBER INTEREST.

...eratives in the East Sagi... ...ict—The Season's Busi...

...spatch to The Chicago Tribune. ...w, Oct. 1.—The Tittabawassee ...ny, operating on the largest ...ream in this county, having ... twelve and a half per cent, ... the boom, some 250 in number, ...d it is quite likely that operations ... will be suspended the balance of ... This Company has rafted out ... to date, and there are fully ... back. It is rumored that ... in the mills are to follow suit. ... of lumber from the Saginaw ...re 401,168,000 feet, against 349,- ...r the same time last year. The ... month were 65,000,000.

FAIRS.

...tern Michigan Fair. ...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ...Mich., Oct. 1.—The second day of ...Michigan Fair shows fully 2,000 ar... ...hibition. There was a grand display ...y and Fire Department this after... ...weather continues beautiful, and ...are in attendance. Exhibitors are ...all parts of the State.

...Kane County Fair. ...ll., Oct. 1.—The twenty-second an... ...the Kane County Agricultural Soci... ...to-day auspiciously. Two hundred ...ock and agricultural products have ... made. Several fine herds of cattle ... many fine horses are coming in the ... The officers are working like beavers, ...pects are flattering.

...Colorado State Fair. ...Col., Oct. 1.—The eighth annual fair ...rado Industrial Association opened ...yesterday. The display in all the de... ...will far exceed any previous exhibi... ...his city is already full of people from ...of the territory, and many from Kan... ...souri as exhibitors or visitors.

...Northern Ohio Fair. ...o, O., Oct. 1.—The attendance at ...n Ohio Fair to-day was much better ... of the two preceding days. The ... been very favorable. Trains lead... ...ity brought a large number of visit... ...he surrounding country. It is esti... ... above 25,000 persons visited the ...ring the day, and the streets of the ... well crowded. The Hon. George ...deliver the annual address before the ...to-morrow.

STURGEON BAY CANAL. ...Wis., Oct. 1.—Maj. Martin, who was ...by Gov. Washburn to inspect the ...Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, reports ...urth of it is completed. One-fourth ...-grant will, therefore, be given to it.

MARRIAGES. ...MOORE—At the home of the parents of the ...the Rev. F. M. Gregg, rector of St. Paul's ...ingfield, Volney Hickox and Cassie B. ...daughter of T. C. Moore, of Batavia. ...and Sangamon County papers please copy.

DEATHS. ...N—At his residence, 141 West Adams-st., ...orning, Matthew Riordan. ...service Friday, 10 a. m., at St. Patrick's ...ence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

GENERAL NOTICE. Office of the Chicago City Railway Co. FRIDAY, OCT. 3, ...Company will resume the operation of its ...S ON STATE-ST. ...the Twenty-fifth-st. line will hereafter run on ...Randolph-st., those of the Twenty-second-st. and ...("Cross-town") line will continue to run by ...Van Buren and Clark-sts. ...N. D. HENNESSY, Pres't.

AUCTION SALES. ...WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ...LARGE STOCK ...dy-Made Clothing, ...rnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, ...Dry Goods, Government Clothing. Also retail ...Boots and Shoes, AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 9 1-2 a.m. Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE. ...le-Plated Silverware, ...Table Cutlery, Clocks, &c., AT AUCTION, ...ursday, Oct. 2, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. ...ock consists of Rich-chased Tea and Coffee Sets, ...large and small Trays, Cake and Fruit Baskets, ...volving and other Butter Dishes, Syrup Pitchers, ...Pickle, and Breakfast Casters, Ivory-handle ...Forks and Spoons, Tureen and Monogram Clocks, ...above goods are first quality, from the ...manufactures of Russel, Meriden, Holmes, ...den, and the National Plate Company. ...without reserve, and will be sold in quantities ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...MICHIGAN-AV. ...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ...ARPETS, AND LIBRARY, AT AUCTION, Friday, Oct. 3, at 10 a. m., ...No. 329 Michigan-av., comprising Rich Par... ...ber Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, ...om Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Pic... ...Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Cook and ...Stoves, &c. Also, 200 volumes Miscellaneous ...all standard works. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...lor & Chamber Furniture, ...m Furniture, Velvet, Brussels ...el Carpets, Pianos, Marble-top ...s, Parlor and Cook Stoves, ...w Cases, Pictures, Crockery, ...Glassware, Bedding, &c., AT AUCTION, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m., At our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...Y G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. ...T AUCTION. ...REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE OF ...EN AND TOP BUGGIES, ...Road Wagons, Express Wagons, Double and Single ...nesses, on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...AT AUCTION. THE GREAT MAMMOTH ...POSITION SALE COMES OFF THIS WEEK. ...gant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book ...es, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bl'k Walnut ...steads and Bureaus, Mattresses, Sofas, ...s, Chairs, Rockers, Parlor and Office ... 75 Ex. Tables in White, 20 Rolls All... ...Carpets, 50 Crates W. G. Crockery, in ...n lots and by the package. ...3 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, 3-4 ...Wagons, Double and Single Harness. ...Saturday, Oct. 4, commencing at 9 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REMOVAL. ...AYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers Will hold their opening sale of ...URNITURE, CARPETS, &c., At their New Store, 204 & 206 East Madison-st., SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock. We will make our closing sale of ...ry Goods, Notions, HOSIERY, &c., ...1 & 33 SOUTH CANAL-ST., THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873. NUMBER 43.

LAKESIDE MONTHLY.

CHICAGO

FROM

Twenty Standpoints

AND BY

TWENTY WRITERS!

SEE THE GREAT

"CHICAGO NUMBER"

OF THE

LAKESIDE MONTHLY!

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

See Illustrated Circular.

F. F. BROWNE & CO., Publishers, Lakeside Building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ALL DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK!

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yard,

Located at East St. Louis, are now prepared to receive all kinds of Live Stock and care for it properly. The transferring by the Missouri Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, are perfected. If billed through direct to these yards, all the Eastern lines are now prepared to receive stock for shipment East or North. No formal opening of the yards will take place until the 2d day of October next.

The hotel is now ready to receive guests, with first-class accommodations.

We ask a liberal share of patronage.

A. M. ALLERTON, Pres't.
B. M. MOORE, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to pay sight drafts against shipments with Bill of Lading attached, property to be sold in this market on arrival, shipper leaving proper margin. Refer to Fifth National Bank of Chicago.

GILBERT & BREGA, Commission Merchants, 163 Washington-st., Chicago.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

G. A. IVES, Cashier.

Committee of the People's Party of the Twentieth Ward

Have collected $500 for the Grand Mass Meeting, to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at Kingsbury Hall, Twentieth Ward, to be headed by Nevins' Light Guard Band and 500 torches. Line of procession to form at 74 North Clark-st., at 7 o'clock.

JUST RECEIVED BY VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,

Another large invoice of Perry's justly-celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion, and Comedone and Pimple Remedy. These goods are reliable.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS,

157 & 159 LaSalle-st., and Corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Until business returns to usual channels, we will receive from merchants, bankers, and others, checks and drafts on New York and other cities, East and West, for conversion into currency, honoring checks against same, soon as collected, and will receive such checks and drafts on deposit, as heretofore, when depositors can use like funds.

We are drawing sterling bills on London and gold bills on New York, as usual.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK

N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts., CHICAGO,

Will continue to do business the same as usual.

Deposits Received and Checks Paid in full.

Good Accounts solicited and Liberal Advances made.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres't,
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

C. F. GREY, President. T. L. FORREST, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

THE Hide & Leather Bank,

S. W. Cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,

Transacts a general Banking business, and solicits the accounts of merchants and others willing to do business where no interest on deposits is paid.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Drafts of this Company, drawn on Chicago or New York, will be cashed by the Commercial National Bank.

GEO. L. OTIS, Cashier.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

45 NORTH SIDE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS

Fronting on Clybourn, Hawthorn, and Racine-avs., Sophia, Lewis, and Herndon-sts.,

ABOUT EIGHT BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN PARK,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1873, AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

ON THE GROUND.

These lots are desirably located in the fine nursery grove, only two miles from the business centre, and close to the Chicago and Clybourn-av. horse-cars. The ground is high and dry, soil rich, good sidewalks, water, etc. Lots 25 feet front by 125 and 135 feet deep to wide alleys.

THE TITLE is perfect. An abstract will be furnished to each purchaser.

TERMS: Only $20 cash on day of sale, $150 in 30 days, balance very easy. A great portion of it can remain on long time, at only 6 per cent interest.

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure a safe investment at your own price. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

☞ Information will be given by the proprietor, at 183 Michigan-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

SACRIFICE!

5 ACRES

In STONE & WHITNEY'S Subdivision. Front four good streets. Will take Bank Book, Certified Check, or Suspended Bank Paper. Will pay to investigate.

F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

Certificates of Deposit wanted in exchange for three-story and basement marble-front house No. 73 North Sheldon-st.; price, $13,000; unincumbered; rented for $1,200 per annum. Two-story and basement brick house No. 63 North Sheldon-st.; price, $8,000; unincumbered; rented for $800 per annum; and for acre-property and choice lots near the city limits; all unincumbered, and perfect title.

S. S. HAYES.
No. 86 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

BANK STATEMENT.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

German Savings Bank

On the Morning of Oct. 2, 1873.

RESOURCES.

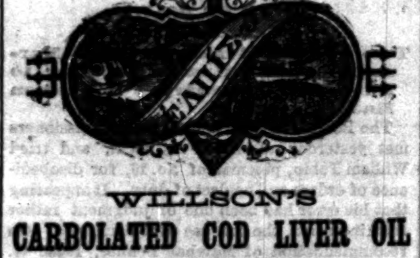
United States, State of Illinois, and Chicago Municipal Bonds—at cost...	$ 453,102.86
Loans secured by first mortgage on Real Estate, improved and unimproved, worth in the aggregate over $1,500,000	619,239.62
Loans secured by approved Collaterals, payable and collectable on demand	121,369.65
Real Estate	1,036.94
Furniture and Fixtures	2,699.09
Cash on hand and subject to check on demand	266,141.25
	$1,463,589.41

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus Capital and Undivided Earnings	30,208.85
Uncalled-for Dividends	340.00
Deposits	1,233,040.56
	$1,463,589.41

H. GREENEBAUM, President.
A. WISE, Cashier.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.

R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
N. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.

Parties visiting Chicago, either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.

FRED H. GOULD, Proprietor.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Black Velvet Ribbons

Eagle A. S. Brand.

PASSAVANT & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, 222 & 224 Church-st., N. Y.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the Third Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

THE TURF.

THE RACES.

LAST DAY!

FRIDAY OCT. 3.

DEXTER PARK

FALL MEETING.

GOLDSMITH MAID!

IN THE FIELD!

FIRST RACE—Purse No. 7—$5,000—For all Horses.

Budd Doble's...b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
A. Goldsmith's...b. g. Gloster.
W. R. Armstrong's...b. g. Fred Hooper.
S. Anderson's...c. s. Bashaw, Jr.
F. Vances'...b. g. St. James.

SECOND RACE—No. 8—Chicago Sweepstakes, Running Race, mile heats, for all ages.

M. J. Tierney's...Prairie Boy, formerly Keiser.
Wm. Patrick's...b. m. Lady Fairfield.
J. S. Patterson's...b. g. Buckshot.

GRAND CONCERT—By the Great Western Light Guard Band. Full programme of classic and popular selections, as follows: 1. Galop—Munsen, Zikoff. 2. Selections from Robert, Meyerbeer. 3. Scmartin—Polka Mazurka, Strauss. 4. Overture—Humor of Berlin, Conradi. 5. Waltz—Wine, Women, and Song, Strauss. 6. Song—from Bohemian Girl, Balfe. 7. Quadrille—Almacks, Strauss. 8. March—In Love I Think of Thee, Granel.

The Mich. South. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads will run trains direct to the Track every hour. Horse cars on State-st. every five minutes.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Or THOS. H. HAYS, 609 Broadway, New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent (Charles Coryell having sold his interest in the business to Abijah Keith). All amounts due the late firm will be received by the undersigned, who will also pay all liabilities.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,
CHARLES CORYELL,
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873. FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

ALLEN, KEITH & CO.,

And will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., cor. Wabash-av.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,
ABIJAH KEITH,
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873. FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

In retiring from the late firm of ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., I take pleasure in recommending my many friends throughout the West to the new firm of ALLEN, KEITH & CO., who will fill their orders to their satisfaction.

Oct. 1, 1873. CHARLES CORYELL.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS

At Factory Prices.

J. J. M'GRATH,

174 & 176 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing

STATIONER,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at A. W. WHEELER'S, 319 State-st., corner of Congress.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

WEDDING INVITATION

PAPER & ENVELOPES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

SITTING UP.

Widespread Evidence of the Patient's Recovery.

A Panic-Killer in the Shape of $3,550,000 Currency Received Yesterday.

The Banks Rapidly Resuming Their Normal Condition.

Result of a Tour Among the Large Manufacturing Establishments.

The Great Chicago Rolling Mills in Full Operation.

Improvement of Business on the Western Railways.

Suspension of Grinnell & Co., Vanderbilt Brokers, in New York.

A Washington Creditor of Jay Cooke Proceeds in Bankruptcy.

Over $1,000,000 in Gold Shipped from Liverpool for New York Yesterday.

Reduction in Loan-Certificates, and Increase in Their Value.

CHICAGO.

AMONG THE BANKS.

So far as the financial situation at the banks yesterday was concerned, the briefest way to express it would be to say that it was better, decidedly better, than it was Wednesday, and that much of the uncertainty and distrust which still remained then has disappeared, banished by the continued indications that the tide of disaster has turned, and that the brighter days are coming. Since nothing is as monotonous and eventful as well-being, the daily round among the banks was marked by no striking developments, and no surprising statements from the beginning to the end of the list. Mr. A. said ditto to Mr. B. It was a song of improving times, which all of them united in singing. It was, in substance, that they all felt better; that everything looked more encouraging; that it seemed as if the panic was over; that the deposits were increasing, and were ahead of the sums checked out; and that they would speedily be in a position where their time would not be taken up in looking after themselves, but where they could, as before, come to the aid of trade and commerce.

NEW YORK DRAFTS.

Complaint has been made within a day or two, by several business men in this city, that the banks, when they went to them with New York drafts and wanted the currency therefor, refused to take them at par, but insisted on charging a discount of 2, 3, or even 5 per cent. The result is, it is alleged, to hamper the holders of the drafts, and to compel them to send them to New York and have the currency remitted by express,—the result being that large sums of money are thus practically locked up during the days that they are in transit.

To this the banks reply, pretty generally, that they are willing enough to take all those drafts at par, provided the person depositing them will not attempt to check out currency on them, but will, when he wants it, take New York exchange from them. When that is done, one hand washes the other, and there is no possible loss to anybody. But if they take the drafts at par, and send them to New York, they do not by any means get the currency for them. They are certified through the Clearing-House, and then they have to be put in the hands of a broker on the street, who sells them for currency, or rather, buys currency with them, and has to pay a premium for it, equivalent to a discount of 2 or 3 per cent on the drafts. Then the currency thus purchased is expressed here, and the Chicago bank, if it took the drafts at par, is out the discount and the express charges. Hence a discount of 5 per cent charged by them just about leaves them even. Loan certificates are worthless to them, and would have to be used in the purchase of greenbacks, which, in New York, are becoming like gold, a commodity. Those bank officers who have not been called upon to meet this issue seem to agree fully with the reasoning of those who have.

CURRENCY TRANSFERS.

Some of the bankers think that an immense amount of currency must be all the while on the road between here and New York, and thus rendered temporarily unavailable, while all that circumlocution could easily be dispensed with if men quit sending currency they have in hand to New York, and, instead of that, put it in circulation here. An instance was mentioned of a man who had $10,000 in greenbacks, which he thought of sending to New York, in order to invest it in loan-certificates, on which he would be able to make a small percentage. "Now, why do that?" says the person he spoke to. "You send it to New York by express, and possibly at the same time I send on an order there for currency, and it may happen that my agent buys up the very package you have forwarded, and returns it to me by express. The result is, it is tied up and useless for four or five days. Why not deposit it here, where it will pass into circulation at once?" In this case the gentleman decided to adopt the last-mentioned course.

The currency arrivals yesterday were as follows:

American Express	$2,700,000
United States Express	400,000
Adams Express	450,000
Total	$3,550,000

Here and there an individual has been bold enough to go to the window of a discount desk and ask for accommodation on his paper, but he has always been so stared at that he has become conscious of the impropriety of his request and has gone away without pressing it.

GREENEBAUM'S BANK.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum was happy yesterday. Not that he allows gloom and despondency to get the better of him, but yesterday he was especially joyful. He had not been out, and did not know how others were faring, but had stayed at home and attended to his own business, which was in admirable condition. Their receipts had exceeded their disbursements, and he pointed to a long list of deposits, one of $14,000 and another of $7,000, which, with many others of inferior amount, made up a most gratifying total. A subordinate was counting an immense pile of currency which testified to the correctness of the statement about the large deposits. Not only are the old customers of the bank free from fear, and perfectly contented, but new accounts are daily opening. Applications have been made from country houses to open accounts, but the bank is inclined to look upon them with disfavor and to stick to its old Chicago customers. They had checks enough on hand to see them all right through the Clearing-House.

THE MARINE COMPANY—A CHECK PROTESTED.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Moulding & Harland, brickmakers, of this city, had a deposit in the Marine Company Bank. They owed Mr. William Ripley, commission merchant and lumber-dealer, $880, and said they would give him a check on the bank, but it would be no use, as the Company had already refused to pay $50 out of a balance to their credit. Mr. Ripley insisting on the check, it was given in due form, as follows:

No. —. CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1873.
The Marine Company of Chicago—Pay to William Ripley or order Eight Hundred and Eighty-four Dollars in United States Treasury or current bank notes at your option, and charge to account of
$884.00. MOULDING & HARLAND.

Mr. Ripley handed the check to the Hide and Leather Bank, where he does business, with instructions to put it through the Clearing-House. In the clearing it was thrown out. Then it went back to Mr. Ripley. A few minutes before 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Ripley called at the bank and presented the check, and asked why it was not paid. "Simply," answered the President, "for the reason that we have fallen on hard times." Mr. Ripley was beginning to explain that he ought to have the money, when the banker interrupted him by saying that no explanation was required; he could not have the money. An altercation ensued, the particulars of which would not be edifying to the public at the present time, and we therefore suppress them. Mr. Ripley was understood to say in connection, that he would put the concern into bankruptcy if the check was not paid. Yesterday the notary of the Hide & Leather Bank called upon Mr. Scammon, presented this check, and made the customary inquiries. Mr. Scammon stated that he was unable to pay it. He, however, apologized to Mr. Ripley's lawyer for what took place on the preceding day. He said he had been through seven distinct ups and downs, but he had succeeded in preserving his temper in all except the present one, and he believed he was now getting old. While regretting the scene of the previous day, he could not pay the check, which was taken back to the Hide & Leather Bank, where it remains in the hands of the notary, protested. What further action Mr. Ripley will take is uncertain, he not having yet made up his mind on the subject. While sorely pressed for his money he does not wish to take hasty action, or do anything which might have a tendency to mar the now improving situation of financial affairs.

FIRST NATIONAL.

The officers of this bank expressed themselves to the effect that the panic was over, that the banks were in reasonably good shape, and that it was now getting time for them to look after the interests of commerce. Currency was steadily coming in, and if the New York banks would only shut down at once, it would greatly facilitate matters, and put an end to the trouble with New York drafts mentioned above. It was useless for them to try to hold on to their currency, since the West had the things which would inevitably draw it here,—the grain and provisions. But here everything looked encouraging. They believed the turn for the better came Wednesday, and, if some unexpected setback did not occur, that everything would go on well. They were opening numbers of new accounts.

THE HIBERNIAN.

The Cashier of this bank was of about the same opinion, fearing nothing except some new failure which might throw matters into confusion again. Their own bank was going along smoothly as usual. They had at no time been in distress, and they saw no prospect of it, if their receipts kept as steadily ahead of their disbursements as was the case at present.

THIRD NATIONAL.

Mr. Pearce, the President, and several of the Directors of the bank, were there yesterday, still busily engaged in the straightening-out of their affairs, which, in the present delicate condition of financial affairs, is naturally a slow business. Their intention of resuming is unchanged, but as to the precise moment when it will come off, they are as yet unable to say anything, and, naturally, dislike to make any definite statements before they are positive.

BANK OF ILLINOIS.

There was peace and happiness at the Bank of Illinois. Mr. Nash, the Cashier, was serene as usual, and said that their standing was as good as ever. They had not been troubled at any time, and now that everything was looking brighter, of course they had no apprehensions. Mr. John R. Walsh, of the Western News Company, and one of the Directors, shared these views fully. His own business had, of course, been slightly affected. The orders for books and stationary had naturally been a little diminished, but he felt no concern either for the bank or the News Company.

IN THE HIDE AND LEATHER BANK

the President took an equally sanguine view of the state of affairs. Yesterday he began to transact business for his customers, and he considered that, in a very short time, the banks will be moving the grain-crop Eastward,—an event which will be immediately succeeded by an improved feeling all over the West. His deposits, he stated, daily exceed the amount of his checks, and altogether he considered the state of affairs very assuring.

AT THE FIDELITY

there was no crowd. Everything was quiet, and all, including the President, Mr. Haines, were in good spirits. The latter stated that during the morning they had only had two notices of withdrawal, which signified nothing, since at ordinary times, when this notice was not required, more than that number of persons were in the habit of withdrawing their deposits daily. Their receipts were good, and so far as they could see everything looked encouraging.

The same report was made by the Bank of Chicago.

COOK COUNTY NATIONAL.

The President of the Cook County National Bank, like all the others saw signs of a general improvement, in which his institution participated. The deposits were in excess of the drafts upon him, and he could see no reason why this turn for the better, should not continue. Everything looked promising and he saw nothing which would be apt to interfere to check it.

At Preston Kean & Company, and at the Germania Bank the same ideas seems to be entertained.

MR. SCAMMON'S BANK

was reported to be sharing in the general prosperity of the others, but Mr. Scammon himself was unattainable. He sat in his private office, and was not visible, being busied part of the day in talking about the protested check on his bank, and the rest of the time in mysterious consultations with unknown persons.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

While it is generally the case that, in times of unusual excitement in financial circles, the banks are closely watched as the thermometer indicating the rise and fall of good and evil prospects, yet it is questionable whether the industries which, in a measure, are dependent upon the banks for their vital resources should not merit equal attention. It being held by all the bankers whose institutions were steered clear of the shoals of suspension and breakers of liquidation that, as far as they are concerned, no immediate danger is visible, speculations naturally arose in the public mind as to what condition the manufactures of the city were in. In one respect, the interest which a community has in the well-being of its manufactures is paramount to almost all others. Many of these

HIVES OF INDUSTRY,

a case which prevails greatly in Chicago, are engaged in work, the principal item of expense of which is the labor employed, so that when their resources are shortened a painful alternative is left the employer to either materially cut down wages, work on shortened time, or discharge a number of hands. The evils which arise from these effects following a stringency in the money market are too well known to need mentioning. The number of men employed in manufactures of different kinds in this city is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000. THE TRIBUNE reporter who was detailed yesterday to visit the manufactories found that the employers of these men had a full appreciation of their duty both as employers and as citizens. It is very evident that in all cases the most strenuous efforts are being made to keep the works going. In his peregrinations among the manufactories on the South Side, west of the river and between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, the reporter visited a number of

THE LARGEST FACTORIES IN THE CITY

and took notes of several interviews he had with the men at the head. The first factory visited was that known as the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, where the making of sashes, doors, blinds, etc., is conducted. Here he met Mr. Charles L. Jenks, the Treasurer of the Company, with whom he conversed upon the state of affairs as affecting manufacturing interests in Chicago. In answer to a series of questions, Mr. Jenks stated that the Company employed, when in full operation, between 500 and 600 hands, that number being engaged at present. At the time the panic occurred they were from four to six weeks behind in their orders. Some of these have since been canceled in consequence of the existing state of affairs, but so small an amount as hardly worthy of mention. In his opinion, if the country manages to revive within a week or thereabouts, the manufacturing interests will not be seriously affected; but if it continues for twenty or thirty days longer, at any rate the industry his company is engaged in will be greatly damaged, as, by that time, almost all parties having inside finishing to be done in their houses will postpone their orders for material until next spring. Up to this date, they have managed to keep all their hands employed

ON HALF-TIME,

and will endeavor to continue so doing, although orders now arriving do not warrant the manufacture of stock for future consumption. A question with some manufacturers just now is, whether they will discharge some or all of their men, or lessen the time of employment, a reduction of wages being the last resort, which has only been availed of hitherto in one or two cases. The system of working six half days in the week is being carried on by the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, and is found to be the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. Availing himself of Mr. Jenks' invitation, the reporter accompanied that gentleman in a buggy-ride among some of the chief manufactories in the vicinity.

The sash and blind factory, of Fullam & Co., at the corner of Lumber and West Twelfth streets, was next reached, where Timothy S. Fullam was interviewed, he stating that he has

PLENTY OF WORK ON HAND,

and consequently has not been obliged to make any change in his staff of employes, except to increase it within the last few days. He stated that at the time the panic occurred, business was in a very flourishing condition. The question of continuing or stopping work, he held, hung upon the question of how the collections were made. Although trouble in that line was at present experienced, he considered the general feeling among manufacturers to be very hopeful. The applications he had within the last few days to undertake fresh work, had induced him to think that the people outside were not so frightened at the position as was generally supposed.

At the lumber factory of T. W. Harvey, at the corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets, Mr. Rush, a member of the firm, was found. He did not take so sanguine a view of the aspect of affairs as the gentleman last visited, although his conversation betokened anything but a very grave anticipation of trouble. One of the greatest troubles under which the manufacturers labored was the receipt in payment for their wares, of 33 per cent thereof in checks which, on presentation at the banks, were declared to be perfectly good, but for which the money cannot be obtained. He found

ORDERS STILL COMING IN FAST,

but, as might be expected, much greater discrimination was required in filling them than in times of commercial peace and plenty. In their factory they had reduced the number of employes, and were reducing the shipments. In reply to a definite question as to how the payments were actually coming in, Mr. Rush was obliged to own that they were doing so very slowly,—so slowly, in fact, that, unless an improvement is soon felt, they will have to shut off all orders for the future. The firm do a great deal of business with Eastern cities, and, when trouble first began, they considered that, however cramped resources might be in the West, their Eastern customers would make up for their deficiencies; strange to say, however, exactly the reverse has proved to be the case; while their customers in the West are making payments in a manner that could hardly be expected from them under existing circumstances, those in the East are uniformly behindhand. Notwithstanding the many troubles Mr. Rush complained of, he stated it as his belief that the trouble which began so suddenly will wear away gradually, and leave Chicago manufacturing industries as strong as ever.

A visit to the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, of which no less a personage than

THE GERMAN DICTATOR,

is President, was rewarded with an interview with the Secretary of the Company, F. Gustorff. This gentleman stated that, in view of existing circumstances, the Company had decided to open for work only every second day, and would continue so to do for the next few days. He found that the prospects of the trade were brightening a little, but the Company's customers complain that their money is locked up in banks. Mr. Gustorff's confidence in the West generally, and in Chicago's manufactures, to weather safely the storm, remained unshaken, and he predicted that within a week or ten days currency would flood from its many hiding-places into the city and set a-going mainly, not only the manufactures, but also all other branches of the city's industry. In the meantime, he thought the banks ought to manage to squeeze out all the discounts they could safely manage, an opinion which prevails very generally in the city.

In a call upon

THE CHICAGO STOVE WORKS,

on Blue Island avenue, near Twenty-second street, the reporter met C. T. Boal, the proprietor, who stated that the effect of the panic was felt immediately it arose, their orders from that time declining steadily, the diminution being more marked in the city than in the country. He at once set to work to take in sail, called in the travelers who were out pushing sales, looked more closely at the character of customers, and reduced the number of employes. Mr. Boal thought that the trouble would not prove to be lasting, but that there would yet be good business done in his line this fall. One good effect of the panic was observable, in that the city retail merchants were beginning to both buy and sell more carefully than they have hitherto been doing. The stock of stoves held by the retail men was light, as they have been all fall hanging off for concessions in prices, which were not granted. This circumstance alone will have a tendency to make up for whatever harm the future trade in this line of business may suffer from the stringency of the money market.

THE BRIDGE AND CAR-BUILDING

firm of Wells, French & Co. were next visited. Mr. Wells, the senior partner of the firm, stated that they had so much work on hand that they could not get through with it before New Year's. He considered that the effect of the present panic would be felt by the manufacturers for some time to come. He did not think that any of the railway companies would venture on any improvement for six months to come. He considered that the unusual activity prevailing in the lumber business was caused by the low price which lumber now commands, rather than from a naturally arising demand.

At the establishment of Palmer, Fuller & Co., at the corner of Union and Twenty-second streets, where the making of sashes, etc., is carried on, the reporter had an interview with Mr. Wm. A. Fuller, who stated that the factory is running along every day, but that orders had decreased steadily since the panic began. With the present prospect in view there was nothing to do but to go on with a reduced force of employes. Remittances had been, since the panic, only one-fourth of what they were previous to its arrival, and of this, one-fourth the part of it represented by checks could not be realized upon. Still, if no extraordinarily important incident again throws the public into a state of excitement, he thought that all will

COME OUT RIGHT IN THE END.

One thing which materially affected the trade of his firm was the fact that the article which they manufactured was an improvement, and as such, in times like the present, gives way as a creator of demand before articles of stern necessity. Mr. Fuller thought much of the tardiness of payment by country customers was caused by their keeping their currency at home to bolster up their local banks, rather than send it citywards to liquidate their debts. In support of his theory, he handed the reporter a specimen manifesto, which showed that, in times of trouble, there are fools in little villages as well as in large cities. The document, which appears below, is signed by no less than fifty-eight Bloomfielders:

LET US STAND BY OUR HOME BANKS.—BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 29, 1873.—In view of the general suspension of the banks in all parts of the country, and the consequent disposition to distrust all banks, we take pleasure in saying that we have entire confidence in the soundness of our home banks, and in their disposition to pay all debts and meet all business obligations in their regular course of business, and we pledge ourselves to continue to give our confidence, as heretofore, and to stand by them, and to deposit all money we can with them, and to draw out only just such sums as are absolutely necessary in our business, until such time as public confidence in our large cities, and other portions of the country, is restored.

In answer to a question as to the extent to which they had been obliged to curtail their operations, Mr. Fuller stated that they had reduced their employes' wages 10 per cent, and had discharged all of their dockmen and some of their inside men.

A visit to the iron works of N. S. Bouton & Co. was not rewarded with an interview with a member of the firm, but the fact was elicited that the firm have decided to reduce to-day the number of their workmen.

CHICAGO ROLLING-MILLS.

A TRIBUNE reporter, guided by the great volume of smoke issuing from the chimneys of the Chicago Rolling-Mills, a good omen that all was right up there, visited that immense establishment last evening. It was not long before he found the Superintendent, J. C. Parks, whom he interrogated as follows:

Reporter—How are the Chicago Rolling-Mills?

Mr. Parks—Everything is all right here; we don't know of anything to the contrary yet. I have my hands full of orders for work and I am trying to fill them. As long as we get any orders we are going to work.

Reporter—How does the crisis affect the receiving of orders?

Mr. Parks—We don't notice any difference in our orders yet.

Reporter—Is this true respecting orders for steel?

Mr. Parks—Orders for steel are not as flush as they were last spring and summer.

Reporter—Have you any orders now for steel?

Mr. Parks—Yes, we have, but not to any large amount, and therefore we are not working on steel at present, but may be called to work on steel orders at any time, and we are holding everything in readiness to start at a moment's notice.

Reporter—When did you stop work on steel?

Mr. Parks—We finished a large order Wednesday night, and then concluded to hold off from the fact that there was no pushing demand for other steel orders.

Reporter—Did you discharge any employes?

Mr. Parks—We have not discharged any of our hands. In an establishment like this, that employs 1,500 hands, there are men coming and going all the time. In such cases, men who work "their notice" are paid, and then they leave.

Reporter—How many men are employed in the steel department?

Mr. Parks—About 125.

Reporter—Are these men now idle?

Mr. Parks—Yes they are, but may be set at work any hour.

Reporter—When are the employes usually paid?

Mr. Parks—The 15th of each month is the regular pay-day. The accounts are made out from the 1st to the 15th for the previous month.

Reporter—Do you expect to be ready to pay the men on the coming 15th?

Mr. Parks—Yes, we do.

Reporter—Do you expect to discharge any men at that time?

Mr. Parks—No, we hope not to discharge a single man. Concerning the most of our men, we claim that it is our duty to keep them employed, and therefore we shall use every effort to keep them at work.

Reporter—What do you mean by "every effort?"

Mr. Parks—I mean we shall use every effort to get orders to keep the mills running.

Reporter—Up to the present time, during the stringency of the money market, has there been any disturbance among the hands?

Mr. Parks—None whatever, nor any intimation of trouble. We have been at work all the time with a full force, and there has been no occasion for any complaint.

Reporter—What about the men that were working on steel?

Mr. Parks—They are not all working at present, and, of course, do not receive pay for the time when not employed; but they do not complain, from the fact that they expect to be called to work at any time. We may resume work at any time, inasmuch as orders for steel are impending.

Reporter—How will the crisis affect the Rolling-Mill business?

Mr. Parks—If the reports we get through the papers are true, it will not affect us at all. Thus far all has gone well with us, and it is our opinion that it will continue so.

After the interview with the Superintendent, the reporter visited the working department of the employes. They expressed no fears whatever for the near future. All were in good humor, and said they had no doubt on the 15th of the present month they would be paid. A few were seen who were connected with the steel department, and who were just now idle. They said it was no use to make any fuss; they must do the best they could. When asked if they expected to be employed soon, they replied they did. There is no complaint among the hands at the Chicago Planing-Mills. Everything is all right.

ANOTHER DISTRICT VISITED.

In the manufacturing district between Randolph and Kinzie streets, and Desplaines street and the river, where some of our largest works are located, and where, from the lines several are engaged in (chiefly agricultural), the reporter had expected to find silence and desolation, there was as much business as ever. It is impossible to imagine anything more active.

Interviews with the manufacturers, or their chief men, were nearly all productive of the same result: "Business good, but showing a slight falling off as compared with ante-panic days; and money coming in all the time; not so fast as it was, but still fast enough to enable us to pay our men."

The reporter could not hear of any large reduction of hands, or time, or wages in this district. Undoubtedly there may be, as a single individual could not be expected to visit all the works contained in so wide a territory as he had to travel over in one day; but if there are, the number and effect must be inconsiderable, they are so difficult to find out.

THE RAILROADS.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the treasury department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, yesterday morning, and inquired whether it was a fact that the men had not been paid their August and September wages, and whether the version of the affair, as published by that morning's TRIBUNE, was correct, or otherwise. From the statement made by the officers, it appears that there was not a general turn out of the artisans employed by the Company, but machinists only,—a mere handfull out of the army of 10,000 men who receive pay every month. The pay-roll is made out monthly, and pay begins on the 15th, or thereabouts, the Paymaster's car starting on its long journey over the Company's lines as near that date as possible, returning to Chicago towards the end of the month. Thus, it would have been nothing unusual if the August pay in Chicago had not been distributed until the end of the month.

PRIVATE ADVICES

led the management to expect trouble in the money affairs of New York, and it was foreseen at an early period that the time was swiftly approaching when it would be necessary to husband every resource for an interval of disquiet

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Currency vs. Loan-Certificates—Charging-Up Notes Not Due—Employers and Employed.

Suggestion that Congress Be Convened in Extra Session, and Legislate for the Immediate Resumption of Specie-Payments.

Spoiled Jobs—Perils of Currency-Expansion—The Question of Government-Aid for the Northern Pacific.

Currency vs. Loan-Certificates.

Then shall the Kingdom of Heaven be likened unto ten virgins which took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom.

And five were wise, and five were foolish.

They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them;

But the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps.

While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept; and, at midnight, there was a cry made: "Behold! the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him."

Then all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps, and the foolish said unto the wise "Give us of your oil; for our lamps have gone out."

But the wise answered, saying: Not so, lest there be not enough for us and you; but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The above passage of Scripture was suggested to the writer's mind in a moment of meditation, upon the action of some of our banks, and especially upon the perusal of articles in the papers, some day or two since, signed by "An Old Settler" and "Merchant." To say that the writer does not altogether agree with the gentlemen referred to, would but faintly express the difference of opinion. They have taken pains almost to vilify some of our best citizens, and especially two of our most prominent bank-Presidents; and why?

A gentleman (who has just written his own obituary) who was the President of the largest banking institution of the Northwest submitted to the members of the Chicago Clearing-House a plan of action similar to the one adopted by the New York banks to meet the difficulties of the hour. The feature of the plan was, that any bank having any indebtedness, large or small, should pay such indebtedness by giving to its creditor a certificate of said Clearing-House; and that the said creditor should accept this certificate as full payment of this indebtedness, it being accompanied by certain kinds of securities, said to be available for the face of the certificate.

The representatives of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, Merchants' National, Corn Exchange National, and several other of our most prominent banks, could not see how this would accomplish the desired end, and, being able to pay dollar for dollar, simply solicited the privilege of paying their depositors the sums of money which they had respectively intrusted to the banks for safe-keeping. And, because of this desire, "Merchant" tells these gentlemen that the responsibility they "accept" in thus refusing to co-operate with the other banks (in not paying their depositors) is only to be measured by the ruin which may consequently ensue; and "Old Settler" declares it is the embodiment of selfishness in all its features.

Suppose the plan had been adopted, what would have been its practical workings? At the Clearing-House to-day there is a debit-balance against one of the weak institutions, and to-morrow it occurs again, and so on for weeks. The banks holding this indebtedness are given loan-certificates secured by bills receivable to about 75 per cent. This done, the "Old Settler" and "Merchant" think the trouble is over. Not so; the strong banks find in a short time they have been paying out their money,—their currency,—and taken in its place these certificates, secured by bills receivable; and now they must realize; they must get back their money by selling these securities. Is it necessary to ask the business men of Chicago how much in currency could a bank get for bills receivable in Chicago to-day? How many merchants could take up their own paper to-day, even at 50 cents on the dollar? The banks of New York dare not attempt to realize on their certificates or the securities for the same; they continue their operations, hoping, like a certain historical individual, that "Something may turn up." Why is it impossible to sell New York exchange in Chicago to-day? Because the banks cannot sell it in New York, unless at 4 to 5 per cent discount. Even the New York banks have been and are giving 3 to 5 per cent for currency over their own certificates, when they find they must pay the balances of Western banks. Is it right morally, or is it business-like, to say to a man from Iowa, who has $20,000 to $30,000 in a Chicago bank as currency, that he cannot have currency, but must take a certificate, or promise to pay, which cannot be used unless at 5 per cent discount? Must he lose $1,000 to $1,500 on his deposit to get back what he gave? Most assuredly, say "Old Settler" and "Merchant." Begin this certificate system, and by the side of every bank in Chicago there would be a "shaving-shop," working in the interest of that bank, buying its own certificates at 4 to 5 per cent discount. And the gallant few who fought against this suicidal system are to be termed "selfish," "dogs in the manger," &c. They have manifested anything else but selfishness. From the other side I think there is the greatest selfishness. The strong are asked to give their money to the weak, and take in its stead a promise to pay,—a "certificate." The wise virgins are asked to give of their oil, "for our lamps have gone out." Thank God for such men in these times as the officers of the banks who opposed this plan.

Why was it, when the run was begun upon the Corn Exchange, that its chief depositors felt so confident, and determined to stand by the bank? Because they heard Mr. Hutchinson say he would sacrifice all rather than that the bank should falter in its duty, viz.: to pay every depositor every dollar of his balance in currency. And Mr. C. B. Blair and Sol Smith declared in their firm way, "We have paid, we can pay, and we will pay." And it is from this nerve displayed by a few banks that confidence is being restored and the darkness is disappearing.

If Chicago had adopted the plan of certificates, how much currency would have been deposited in Chicago banks by the people of the Northwest? Not a dollar; but what they had here would have been rapidly withdrawn. Why? Simply because they would have viewed it as a demonstration of weakness on the part of Chicago banks, and would have believed that they had adopted it as a dernier ressort.

What is the condition of things now? The people of the country see that we are the only city in the United States that is doing business on a currency-basis, and, fearing to send their money to New York,—where, if they should want it, they would have to accept paper at 5 per cent discount—are sending it here, for the good reason that they can get just what they deposited—currency. In the last six days there has been at least $10,000,000 sent here. Doesn't this, more eloquently than words, show the faith of the people in the plan of doing business here as against other cities? Let this continue much longer, and Chicago may occupy the position of New York: the money-centre and place for all kinds of exchange.

The writer would respectfully suggest to "Old Settler," and to "Merchant," to be careful how they revile men who have stood like pillars of iron against these waves of financial disaster, and to whom the City of Chicago owes its present condition of measurable prosperity, and the hopefulness that is felt by all, that the worst is over. It is only wonderful how any sound business-man could have entertained the views of "Old Settler" and "Merchant," and I would ask them and other citizens to profit by the story of the wise virgins. OCCASIONAL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1873.

Charging Up Notes Not Due.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer has been reading the report of the remarks made by Mr. S. W. Rawson, President of the Union Trust Company, and was particularly impressed with the truth of the remark of that gentleman, "That he considered a banker had no claim upon a customer's money until a note discounted for that customer becomes due." The remark is, without doubt, based upon sound legal principles. But, leaving all that out of the question, it is, without doubt, very bad policy for the banks to charge up notes not yet due. I will state the case:

The customer's note is due, say, ten days hence. He is perfectly solvent, and has made calculation to pay his note when due, if the bank so desires. In the meantime, he is doing his business as usual; deposits in bank, etc. He makes a check when his account is good, and the check is thrown out because he owes the bank. What is the result? From that time on, the customer converts his pocket into a bank, and there his deposit remains until he wants to use it in the routine of his business, or in the payment of the demand in the bank against him. He has lost confidence in the bank. He dare not deposit the money, lest he cannot get it out again. The bank loses the benefit of the deposit; and the money lies idle and virtually tied up, or, as the phrase is, "locked up."

Now, I would suggest that the best thing the banks can do is to pursue such a course as to gain the confidence of their customers. No man who has a credit to preserve, and knows he is solvent, will tamely submit to have his checks thrown out when his account is good; and, if bankers have not learned that yet, they had better give their attention to it. This panic has demonstrated one thing, and that is, that banks are quite as dependent upon the public and its good-will as the public is upon them. FAIR PLAY.

Employers and Employed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial columns of to-day I notice an article entitled "Employers and Employed," which, it seems to me, lacks the clearness and accuracy with which your leaders are usually supplied, and contains, what may appear to that numerous employed class for whose benefit it is evidently intended, the semblance of sophistry.

The writer starts in with the assumption that large manufacturing companies and corporations must reduce forces or close altogether, and suggests, as a proper measure for partial relief, a reduction of the hours of labor, and retention of as nearly a maximum number of employes as possible; which proposition certainly seems humane and practicable where the nature of business will accommodate such an arrangement. He also offers some indisputably good advice to billiardists and tipplers. But to that portion of the employed who do not frequently indulge in either of those forms of dissipation, and yet find their earnings barely adequate to square current accounts, some other theory for their relief must be invented.

His statement that "the so-called rich men of Chicago have, in the past week, lost more money than the combined cost of all the car-shops and rolling-mills in and around Chicago," would, if true, hardly console the young married man who goes home to-night to inform his wife of a reduction in their income of 20 or 25 per cent, to make good those immense "losses" which he cannot bring himself to believe have so universally fallen in high places. Where are the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers, in this city, who have really suffered seriously and permanently in pocket, except as a direct penalty for illegitimate business transactions? True, deposits have been called for; purchasers have, to some extent, remained at home, or reduced their bills; and orders upon our various mills and manufactories have been, for the nonce, withheld. But can these facts alone be considered in the light of great losses?

Your issue of to-day contains ample evidence that nearly every class of merchandise has firmly held its own in the market, and the employe must pay as much for his clothing and food as before the reduction of his income. Even the Board of Trade magnates have been quite as secure from loss as they have been kept from gain; and the railroad companies, who have, perhaps, more than any other class, suffered temporary loss by the cessation of their freight-business, are already beginning to replace extras; and, while their pay-rolls will be more or less reduced, they have every reason to anticipate a resumption of business, not far distant, which will be limited only by the capacity of their roads. C. D. P.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1873.

Comments of the Press.

THE TIME TO RESUME.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 30.

The country is passing its grandest opportunity since the war. There has not been, since the passage of the Legal Tender act, any financial situation or crisis that so held out all its hands inviting to resumption. Shall we let it go by? The crisis calls for a firm hand, a clear head, and determined purpose; that's all. It requires no superhuman wisdom to discover our disease, or any profound political science to detect its cause. We halt between palliation and cure. Here's an hour's work with the knife, or an endless stretch of splints and bandages, lotions and plasters, opiates and stimulants, with recurring paroxysms, spasms, and convulsions, and never sound health in body or limb. Shall it be surgery or quackery? We must choose between them. To-day's opportunity is for the country, for the dominant party, for the President. It is within the reach of the President, who has but to put forth his hand and seize it, to make himself a great name, give his party the new prestige that it needs, and establish it firmly in power, and lift the whole country up to pure air and solid ground.

Let the President issue his proclamation convening Congress in an extra session at eight or ten days' notice, with the sole object, distinctly stated in the call, of legislating for the immediate resumption of specie payments. For ten days past people have done almost nothing but stand in front of their balance sheets and inventories and see a rapid and constant shrinkage in values. And there's no knowing where it will stop or when, for the simple reason that there is no financial hard-pan. It has been abolished by law. For eleven years we have gone on doing business with irredeemable promises. We have taken notes of each other and paid them with the notes of the Government, which themselves were without relations to anything having a fixed value—unstable and irredeemable. So long as we are content to do business upon the system of renewals, giving and taking new notes for old ones—with Government setting the example—we seem to be prosperous and healthy—we grow up in full enjoyment of the dropsy, or rather we bulge out like the *Graphic* balloon, into beautiful proportions, with a "rip-line" hanging within anybody's reach. Then comes a time—it has come to us—when people begin to inquire what the paper represents, and to grope for a standard of values. Everything tumbles, and business stands still, except in bankruptcy courts, till that standard is reached. Let us have that established by resuming specie payments. We have had quite enough of ballooning; enough of this running speculation-mad, of kiting stocks, of laying railroad ties on moonbeams, giving mortgages on fog-banks, and calling ourselves stout because we have gorged ourselves with the east wind.

Some time we must get back to specie. That's admitted. Why not now? When will there be a better time? When would the whole country be more benefited by it than now? There ought to be statesmanship enough in Congress to devise a simple, practicable method. It is not the province of journalism to legislate, and legislatures are proverbially jealous of interference with their functions by the press. We suggest nothing except that Congress be summoned together for this purpose and this only, not to putter over and tinker up matters, but simply to legislate for resumption. The Administration of President Grant has an opportunity to lift itself into a better place in history than almost any of its predecessors by this simple act; the Republican party has a chance to redeem itself from a record which its best friends admit is not wholly glorious, and the country has an opportunity to step out into the grandest part of its career. Shall it pass unimproved? Let President Grant settle it, so far as he is concerned, by convening Congress, and putting upon it the responsibility of meeting the emergency.

SPOILED JOBS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 30.

It is "an ill wind that blows nobody good." The financial disorder already promises benefit in more than one direction, but especially in producing greater economy in Governments, National, State, and local. Strong public feeling, aroused by the events of the past ten days, will sternly forbid new grants, new jobs, and all unreasonable expenditures; it will compel the indefinite postponement of many corrupt schemes, and it will doubtless force the repeal of the salary-grab and many other measures by which public good has been sacrificed to private gain.

A little while ago, it was boldly declared that Congress must assume the debts of the Southern reconstructed States, and it was understood that Butler would put himself at the head of the army of Southern adventurers who would clamor for this measure. Corrupt members from the North were expected to join in this great war upon the Treasury. But the prospect is now extremely dark for such schemes. The Treasury is by no means as full as it was; the negotiation of our bonds in Europe has been arrested; and it is plain to the ordinary observer that the National Government cannot increase its liabilities to the extent necessary for the assumption of Southern State-debts without involving itself in very grave financial difficulties. This plot will have to be put away until a more convenient season.

Another gigantic swindle was but very recently urged with much chance of success. Scarcely ten days ago, when Boss Sheppard, of the Washington ring succeeded Mr. Cooke, whose National Bank was at that very moment crippled by reason of its participation in the enormous North Pacific job, he declared that Government would assume the debts which the ring had piled up beyond the endurance of District tax-payers. We rather think Sheppard would not speak so confidently at this time. Ten days have made a great difference. Congress will be much more inclined to sweep away him and all his corrupt operations and machinery than to take up any part of the debt he has created. It will be in the temper to investigate closely the relations of the District ring with the broken firm of Cooke & Co., and the means by which Sheppard himself and others have become rich so suddenly, and may very possibly find some way to make those who have plundered the District disgorge some of their easily-gotten wealth to reduce its debts.

Two other gigantic swindles "go where the woodbine twineth" as a result of the panic. We shall hardly see Congress voting to buy the telegraphs or the railroads at present. The reason is a very good one; Government has not the money, and cannot borrow it by sale of bonds, except at such prices as would break down public credit for many years. Already our sale of bonds abroad has ceased, while the excitement and great depression in all sorts of American securities in London and Frankfort indicate that a great many millions in value may soon be thrown back upon us. It is true, we shall lose nothing by the repurchase, at low figures, of bonds which we sold at high figures, and, just as far as we have means to purchase, can do so advantageously. But Government will have not much surplus during the rest of this year for buying of bonds or anything else, and if any considerable amount should come back hither for sale the price would be so far depressed that any proposal to issue additional bonds, either for purchase of telegraph lines or railroads, would destroy the public credit. So the men who have lost money in wire and rail speculations, and the unhappy newspapers which want Government to contrive some way to get the news for them, will have to wait yet a little longer.

Jobs, such as the Niagara Ship Canal, which Jay Cooke's Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Windom, has on the brain, will have to sleep awhile. A great many of these schemes will go overboard in consequence of this same gust of wind. For the people will demand the most rigid economy in whatever investments are now to be made to secure cheaper transportation.

EXPANSION OF CURRENCY.

From the New York Evening Post, Sept. 29.

The outlook is decidedly brighter, though not by any means free from clouds. Every one will rejoice in the change, but it is to the last degree important that we rejoice temperately and wisely, and with the consciousness that seeing the shore-lights is not always equivalent to getting safely into port. The dangers, indeed, we have just escaped bring us in the presence of new dangers, of which the most threatening are presented by the action of the Government in regard to the $44,000,000 reserves, and that of the Bank Committee in regard to an unlimited issue of certificates. Both look towards an expansion of currency, which may produce a momentary relief, but which in the end will leave us in a worse state than we are now.

A week ago, when the Government might have done some real good by broaching the reserves, it could find neither law nor necessity for the measure. It was pressed by all the force of a community in the agony of an expected ruin, and turned a deaf ear to the moans and cries; but now, when, if we have not largely weathered the gale, we have at least put our ship in trim for meeting it, the very thing is to be done which, it was proclaimed, in no circumstances would be done. The payment in anticipation of the November interest is all very well, but as only three millions of it accrues to this country, it can hardly be more than a drop in a bucket. Could that part of the interest due abroad, amounting to some ten millions, we think, be invested in foreign exchange, as one of our correspondents proposes, the aid would be far more immediate and substantial. The Government has really no authority for either step; but, if it is going to assume an authority, it ought to do it in that way which would be the most efficient and the least detrimental.

As the matter stands, we do not see that there is any restraint upon the power of the Bank Committee to put forth certificates, which become an actual new currency, supplanting greenbacks; or no restraint beyond the prudence and caution of the gentlemen concerned, and which we entreat them to use now with their utmost discretion.

We are thoroughly distrustful of all plans that are likely to lead to a paper expansion, and though one may be in some respects better than another, they are none of them to be touched, save with fear and trembling.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC—A CALL FOR GOVERNMENT AID.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Already Eastern Oregon, Dakota, Washington, Montana, and Idaho may be pointed to as the trophies of the success of the North Pacific, and prove the argument in favor of its continuance. The work will go on. No order has been issued to arrest its progress. But from this statement of its progress and necessities, present and future, it is evident that it is too vast a machine to be managed by any one company unaided by Government. The interests involved—national and individual—the credit of the country at home and abroad, the sure appreciation of all our public lands, the hundreds of thousands of people of all classes who hold these bonds, will create a public opinion that will be irresistible upon Congress, and we hold that no statesman of any party will stand up to oppose a remedy which will only require the endorsement of the Government to make it effective. And as there can be no risk to the Government in extending its aid, inasmuch as the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the Company will not only pay to the Government any amount it may advance on account of interest, but the pushing forward of the road itself will immensely enhance the millions of acres of lands still held by the Government, and now almost inaccessible.

We are led to these remarks because certain newspapers have predicted that this great work will now be closed. That is impossible. Our immediate welfare and honor demand that it shall go on, and especially our empire on the Pacific.

A PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT AID TO THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

From the New York World, Sept. 30.

The Philadelphia *Press*, stating that work on the Northern Pacific Railroad has not been suspended, added on Saturday that the road must be finished, *but with the aid of Government.* In the name of a people that is heavily taxed, and heartily weary of Government jobs, we protest that no such aid shall be given.

It appears to us, and, we believe to the bulk of the voting population of the United States, that the Government has already done all that it can for the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise. The grantees of the franchise accepted it with its gift of lands and its conditions, and must take the consequences of failure as they would have reaped the profits of success. No plea of military or commercial necessity can be made for this road; those arguments were closed when the Union Pacific line met the Central Pacific, completing an unbroken route from New York to San Francisco, in May, 1869. Not a fact exists of importance sufficient to justify the United States in taking up the unfinished enterprise of Jay Cooke & Co.

But we can see a line of conduct which may be forced upon the Government. It may be driven to resume its lands, granted to a corporation which becomes unable to fulfill its contract. And, much more immediately practical, it may be driven to inquire who owns, and by what title, the completed portion of the road, burdened with a mortgage of some $25,000,000. If we are to believe the rumors that are current, the capital stock of the Northern Pacific has been issued, we do not know to what extent, as a mere bonus to the chief among the bondholders. This will need an investigation, and the Government may perhaps find it necessary to declare that the stock, if nothing has been paid in upon it in cash, is subject to assessment of $100 per share. A default upon the interest in January would bring this inquiry up without delay. Would it not be wiser for the Philadelphia *Press* to say nothing about Government aid, and ascertain what rights belong to the bondholders, and how they can enforce them upon the stockholders?

When the Illinois Central Railroad was begun, its length and its land-grant were to the popular imagination as important as those of the Northern Pacific are to-day. The Illinois Central was undertaken in the belief that it could be built and equipped with borrowed money, while the sales of lands would meet its accruing interest. The stock was to be clear profit. But it became necessary to assess the stock, and this alone for years saved the road from defaulting on its interest. Eventually the stock was paid up in full, and the Illinois Central is one of the few lines whose actual cost exceeds the total outstanding abilities. We submit to the Philadelphia *Press*, and to any other indiscreet friends of Jay Cooke & Co., that they had better abandon any dream of Government aid for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Prompt and careful study of the early history of the Illinois Central Railroad will be more politic and more appropriate.

A Curious Card.

The suspension and subsequent resumption of business by David Preston & Co., Detroit, have been announced. The card in which Mr. Preston declared his purpose to resume is peculiar, but said to be characteristic. He starts out in this way:

"It's good. There's light ahead; there's help in God; there's wealth in Jesus; there's power in prayer. I landed in Detroit Nov. 4, 1848. I borrowed $12 to bring me here. I got a situation at $12 per month, and in less than two months I had paid this $12 from my wages. On the 4th of May, 1852, I married a good wife, and in less than one week thereafter I embarked in business under the style of David Preston & Co., bankers and brokers. My entire capital at that time, out of which I had to furnish my home and start my bank, was less than $506. In May, 1854, I had amassed a fortune of near $5,000, and with this increased capital I opened bank in Chicago. In the month of August following, Mr. A. Klemm, our banker at No. 50 Wall street, New York, failed, with $6,000 of our money in his possession, which was all we were worth and a little more. We never realized but $15 out of this $6,000, and yet I did not commit suicide, run away, compromise, or resign. I *prayed, and worked, and paid*, and have been doing the same kind of business ever since, and I expect to fight it out on this line to the end of my journey.

"Sept. 25, 1873, we closed our doors at 11 o'clock a. m., not because we had sustained any loss, not because of any fraud or darkness behind the scene, but simply because we could not pay in currency or otherwise, on demand, all that we owed. Previous to this, the banks in New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and many other places had virtually suspended currency payments, only in such small sums as they saw fit to pay out."

FORE'S FROLICS.

Another Murderous Assault by the Capricious Prisoner—He Intends to Kill His Wife, but Marks Joe Colcord.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 30.

The most exciting scene which has been witnessed in any court in this city for some time past occurred yesterday evening in the Criminal Court, where Joseph H. Fore was being tried for an assault with intent to kill his wife in June last. The trial commenced in the morning, but a jury was not secured until about half-past 3 in the afternoon. At that time Mrs. Fore was placed on the stand, and testified to the facts as detailed in the *Democrat* at the time of the assault. The counsel for the defense subjected her to a searching cross-examination, but failed to shake her testimony in any material particular. Shortly after 7 o'clock her examination was closed, and she left the stand and took a seat near the counsel-table. Col. Colcord, who is assisting Col. Normile in the prosecuting on the part of the State, was sitting at the table taking down the evidence, as he had been doing all day. Near him, farther removed from the table, sat Mr. Babcock, Mrs. Fore's father, and between them stood a chair, which Mrs. Fore at once occupied. She had no sooner taken her seat than Fore, who was sitting on the other side of the table, seized a glass inkstand, about eighteen inches in circumference, and weighing probably three pounds, and raised his arm with the evident intention of throwing the inkstand at his wife. The movement was observed by nearly all present, and a feeling of the most intense excitement and consternation was apparent in every face. Mr. Henry Reinstadtler, the Marshal of the court, with great promptitude made a spring at him and struck his arm, thus changing the course of the missile from Mrs. Fore, doubtless saving her life, for had he succeeded in his murderous intention he must certainly have inflicted a most dangerous wound, even had it not been absolutely fatal. The whole movement had been so quick that Col. Colcord had only just looked up from his work on the table, and was instantly struck by the inkstand which had been intended for Mrs. Fore, stunning him for the time, and inflicting a gash on his forehead, over the left eye, about two and a half inches long, laying the flesh open to the bone. And now the excitement was intensified to such an extent that everybody seemed, for the moment, completely paralyzed, except the Marshal, who immediately pinioned the prisoner. Upon this a desperate struggle ensued, Fore making the most violent attempts to return to the assault, while the Marshal and two other men were endeavoring to convey him to an adjoining room, which, after about four minutes, they succeeded in doing. The confusion in the court, however, still continued, Judge Prim calling frantically on the Marshal to preserve order, which he did not hear, being engaged in a scrimmage in the other room with the prisoner.

Finding the Marshal did not respond, the Judge appointed Mike Fortin, Deputy Jailor, as Marshal of the court, calling upon him in an excited manner to keep order in the court. Col. Normile then promptly entered an objection, on the ground that the newly-appointed Marshal could not act until he had been sworn, and so the appointment was quashed.

After a time the excitement subsided, and an examination of the field was instituted, when it was found that the list of casualties was: Killed, none; seriously wounded, Col. J. P. Colcord; slightly injured, but sadly demoralized, Joseph H. Fore; much frightened, but otherwise uninjured, Judge, jury, the attorneys on both sides, the officers of the court, and the entire audience. Col. Colcord was at once removed by his friends to the hospital down-stairs, where the Board of Health physicians repaired his damages, and, after a short time, sent him back to the scene of blood with a large patch of plasters on his expansive and now decidedly open brow.

The valiant assailant of a weak woman, who, unfortunately for her, sustains the relation of wife to the cowardly ruffian, was brought back into court and the trial proceeded with.

Miss Agnes Donnelly testified to the facts, substantially as they were stated by her to a *Democrat* reporter at the time of the occurrence, and the court then adjourned.

Then commenced a scene of discord between the counsel. "Mr. Smythe, you have a d—d fine client, and I am going to have handcuffs put on him to-morrow. I am not going to sit here to be struck down like an ox," said Col. Colcord.

"Well," said Smythe, "you can have handcuffs on him if you like."

"I know," said Joe Colcord, "he intended it for me, because he is jealous of me, when I swear I have never treated Allie Fore in any other way than I would treat my mother or my sister."

It is the intention of Fore's counsel to offer this as an additional evidence of his insanity, but whether it will benefit his case before any jury of average intelligence remains to be seen.

WINTERMUTE.

His Probable Defense—Statements of His Friends.

From the Sioux City Journal.

In all that has been written or said in regard to the horrible affray at Yankton, the story of Wintermute, one of the principal actors, has not yet appeared in print, and as a matter of justice to all we submit the following as it was given—in substance—by his friends to a reporter of the *Journal*, who failed to obtain audience with Wintermute himself:

They say that, from the time Gen. McCook first struck Wintermute in the saloon until the evening of the next day, Wintermute was in a demented state, having been so stunned by the blow that he was not conscious of what was passing, or responsible for his actions—in proof of which they refer to his returning to the meeting and interrupting it, and using the unnatural language he did there, as saying he had been badly whipped, &c. It is also said that McCook's language was insulting and unbearable as it could be before the encounter; that as a gentleman, it was very humiliating to bear such treatment from one who was physically so much larger and stronger; that any one would be justified in seeking redress after such an encounter, even though in possession of all his faculties, and that McCook's attack on him was uncalled for and unprovoked.

Instead of waiting for him near the hall door, as stated by the press generally, it is said that Wintermute took the same seat he had occupied when he was first in the meeting, and that he could not see the General approach through the hall at all; and there was no shot fired in the hall, and that he could not see McCook until he was in the court-room where the meeting was being held.

They further claim that McCook came to the hall the second time armed, and that, by accident, the first shot was fired by some one unknown, near the door, which roused Wintermute, who was sitting near the stove, and who suddenly arose, and, as he did so, drew his revolver and fired, missing McCook, and then advanced and fired the second fatal shot, laboring under the impression that Gen. McCook was firing at him.

To substantiate this they bring responsible persons to say that before the affray had fairly begun a ball was heard to pass over the heads of the crowd, and that the same lodged in the end of the room directly opposite the door.

The also state that, contrary to repeatedly published statements, Wintermute was not, or never was, a candidate for the office of Secretary of the Territory, or any other office, since his residence in Dakota. It is also claimed for him that he was a man possessed of a high sense of honor and untarnished character.

His friends deeply deplore the sad and terrible ending of the affair, and say—ah, how truly say!—that whisky was at the bottom of it all.

—The apple-jack season has now fairly set in, and the farmers are all sitting up at nights trying to cipher out how many drinks there are to the score, on a basis of four bushels of apples to the gallon.

WASHINGTON.

Points on Finance—How the Pub. Funcks Behave.

A Resume of Banking up to '57.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1873.

The President is with us again, and this is a pretext for some reflections:

ELI AND HIS SONS.

The Methodist Book-Concern, which was screened by the Bishops, and which the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of the Baltimore Conference, was famously persecuted for showing up, as became his duty, has indirectly had its influence on the prevailing panic. Young Porter, son of one of its General Agents, was the purchasing-agent, or paper-furnisher, or something, of this Concern. And now young Carlton, son of the other Agent, makes way with $500,000 of the Union Trust Company, and precipitates chaos. This ought to suggest a good cartoon to *Harper's Weekly*, which, I see, has undertaken to correct church-abuses, but prolongs somewhat monotonously its reformation of the Catholic Church. We suggest for a cartoon Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, doctoring up some of his old sermons for editorials, while Youths Carlton and Porter are making off with the church-effects, which are labeled "Live Topics." Will the Rev. McKeown, of the town of Rockford, Ill., please come to time on Cæsarism and Methodism, and tell us what he knows the Lord knows about it? I refer to the able theologian and seer who once corrected me on the case of Dr. John P. Newton, office-broker.

THE JUBILEE-PRESS.

The Church newspapers, led off by the *Independent*, which is the cameleopard of that kind of literature, are getting it all around for the advocacy of such enterprises as Jay Cooke and others devised for bond-selling purposes. Those newspapers have for some years back got to putting a money-article in their issue, telling the class-leader how to lay up treasures in Heaven by exchanging his Governments for Buchu's first-mortgage bonds, and how to read his title clear in the Banana Zone to the north of us. Can any authority be more questionable than an ecclesiastical editor's who takes a prominent corner of his paper from God, and deliberately heads it "Mammon?" Thou hypocrite! first cast the railroad-beam out of thine eye, and then canst thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye! It is the religious, moral, and clerical world which had been chiefly bitten in North Pacifics. Let people learn to trust religious newspapers only as to religious things. There are a precious lot of clergymen now-a-days soliciting as life insurance agents. I know of a branch Methodist book-house which Mr. Jay Cooke mainly supported, probably for good reasons, not unmixed with the main chance. Mr. John Bunyan, when he wrote his beautiful allegory of the "Pilgrim's Progress," made an error of fact. He described Christian, his hero, going to sleep in an arbor, reading, if I remember, that soothing publication called "The Moral Medley." He left his roll in that arbor, and had to come a long way back to find it. To his great delight it was still on the spot, though somewhat depreciated. It was a first-mortgage, gold-bearing, Northern Pacific bond. And he went his way a wiser pilgrim.

SOME POINTS ON THE SITUATION.

Jan. 1, 1874,—only three months off,—$20,000,000 of our 5 per cents are due, which will call for that amount of coin from Secretary Richardson. Somebody who possesses the bonds will get the coin.

That proposition of the Produce Exchange of New York is notable. If satisfactory evidence be given that the ultimate buyer of produce has made a special deposit of gold in the Bank of England, the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue a like amount of currency here to banks and bankers, only to be used in buying commercial bills of exchange for the American correspondents of such depositors. How easy would Cæsarism appear to be when everybody is jumping on his knees, like the frogs to Jupiter, begging Ulysses to do something. "Forward the pork!" cries one. "For Heaven's sake, budge the breadstuffs!" says another. "Hoist your jibby-jib!" says a third, "and throw overboard your legal-tender reserve." "Let bondholders retire their bonds, and get currency for them, and pay interest for the currency when they recover the bonds from Government!" says a fourth.

The President hears all these things on the poop-deck, where he commands the ship like an American Indian just come aboard. He turns to Babcock, the First Mate, and hands him his speaking-trumpet, and then vomits over the gunwale. Babcock, who is a great financier, gives the answer: "Aloft there! Ahoy! The President can't violate his constitution!" Then Richardson, the Boatswain, pipes: "It's none of our funeral!"

IS THE GOVERNMENT UP TO THE HOUR?

People have been inquisitive to know how the great officers of the Government behave themselves at this period. I have been a good deal about the Treasury, and asked some questions. The trouble here has been, that the President is always absent, talking at Long Branch with Clews, or Murphy, or some of those mentally and morally ragged, if physically rich, people who hold the person of our Cæsar in distraint. He can be reached by telegraph; but that is not enough. You can hear from your sweetheart by telegraph; but she may have been hugged by the other man, just as she sent or received your message. The office of President is, in a measure, vacant by its possessor's absence, and no telegraphy can substantiate it. Particularly is this the case with one of Grant's temperament, who governs by feeling his way along as the influence of the time guides him. I saw a sack-race, this summer, between a lot of negro-waiters at a watering-place. One negro jumped right for the pole, and yet, as he was wholly enveloped, it looked queer that he could guess it so well. I discovered, however, that another darky was running ahead of him amongst the crowd, saying: "Dis way Jim! Now, jump to yo' left, Jim! Now, jump like h—l, Jim, and de five dollars is yours!"

That is the way the President, elected by several millions of votes, jumps in blindfolded times. Somebody like Clews, or Cooke, or Borie, or anybody who can get his confidence, but who never got a vote and has no responsibility, says: "Jump the way I tell you!"

Therefore, when the President is not about, who is telling him how to answer his telegrams? When he is home, he must be treated very gingerly. Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General are timid men in his presence, acting like Grand Viziers afraid of their heads, rather than like modern Secretaries. Shy, consciously inferior, yet sensitive as to being discovered to be so, the President listens and decides according to his confidence in the talker. The Attorney-General is a man who has permitted Ben Butler to write his opinions, and who has builded himself a new house in Washington. These two sins against conscience make a coward of anybody. Richardson, being simply a financier, must call upon Williams to apply the law to any policy he may hit upon. Williams and he are now much of the time together. Grant has just come home, and a sweet pickle we are in. "We want confidence," says Richardson; but that is just what nobody has, except at election-times, in the head of the Government, and it has no confidence in itself. It is weak as six tom-cats when shot-guns are going off on the house-tops. And probably its imbecility is the preservative feature about it. It does not know how to do anything, therefore makes no mistakes.

THE BEGINNING OF A HISTORY OF CURRENCY AND BANKS.

To go to the beginning, let us take a peep at ourselves in the past:

A SKETCH OF MONEY IN AMERICA.

Currency in America began with tobacco, corn, wampum, etc., all recognized by different Colonial Courts. In 1645 Virginia adopted the Spanish silver coinage for currency; and soon after a mint was set up in Massachusetts. Paper money was first issued by Massachusetts in 1690, and South Carolina created a bank in 1702. Pennsylvania issued paper money in 1723, but Virginia never did prior to the War of Independence. Then came the Continental money in May, 1775, which did not depreciate up to the issue of $9,000,000, and was well maintained until the subsidence of the triumph over Burgoyne's capture. At last the whole $200,000,000 was worth in silver only $2,500,000. In 1781 Congress offered to give new money for the old, at the rate of one new dollar for forty, and then both sunk in one day to nothing.

THE ANCIENT PERIOD.

In 1781,—the war still going on,—Congress chartered the Bank of North America, which began the following year, and declared dividends of from 12 to 16 per cent per annum. Pennsylvania repealed the charter of this bank, but it refused to close up, claiming a national paternity. The General Constitution then came into play, forbidding any State to coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. This left unsaid the right or want of right of Congress to establish a National Bank, although Judge Story maintains the right. Hamilton at once drew up a plan of such a bank, and the Cabinet divided upon it, but it was approved by Washington, and the bank went into being in 1791, with a capital of $10,000,000,—one-fifth Government-subscription. It was a success, and paid 8 per cent dividends, and its stock—partly held in Europe—rose above par. In 1811 a Madisonian Congress refused to renew its charter. In 1814, fall of the year, the American State banks suspended for the same reason as at present: to close up before they should be drained and bankrupt. The Middle States, which had subscribed to the war-loans most liberally, led the panic as now; for the had contributed $36,000,000 out of $41,000,000. Government taxes were, of necessity, receivable in State currency; treasury-notes or bills of exchequer, bearing interest, were, therefore, issued for a time; but a second Bank of the United States became imperative. It was created in 1816, and began business the following year, with $35,000,000 capital,—one-fifth Government subscription, as before. This bank, by importing $7,000,000 of specie, lifted the State banks to their feet, and resumption was general throughout the Union.

THE MIDDLE PERIOD.

With the exception of commercial difficulties in 1819, everything went on smoothly until 1832, when a recharter of the United States Bank was vetoed by Congress, followed by the removal of the Government-deposits—more than $11,000,000—in 1833. The charter ran out in 1836; but a new charter was obtained by a device from the State of Pennsylvania. At that date there were about 600 banks in the country, with $230,000,000 capital, a circulation of $103,000,000, and $45,000,000 of specie. One hundred and sixty-five banks had failed in all between 1811 and 1830. The facility of our system of banking had its advocates in England,—amongst them Lord Althorp; but the joint-stock banks of that Kingdom, being of unlimited liability, and covered by the private property of every shareholder, were preferred by Parliament. It was not until 1856 that the English joint-stock company was "limited" in individual liability; and even now a Director or official of any "limited" company engaged in banking, insurance, etc., who publishes fraudulent accounts or false advertisements, is liable criminally and for damages.

The removal of deposits led to their transfer to certain selected banks as depositories. The "specie-circular" of Gen. Jackson being rescinded by Congress, all kinds of bank-notes became receivable for the public dues and lands, making a vast surplus of paper-truck, which for safe-keeping was distributed amongst the States. May 10, 1837, specie-payments were suspended over the country generally, and New York City was garrisoned with militia. Shinplasters, tokens, and depreciated bills of exchange were now the currency; the Government was threatened with a Treasury-deficit, and VanBuren had to call Congress in extra session five days after the suspension. He opposed the recharter of a National Bank, and recommended a perpetual dissolution of the connection between the Federal Government and any bank of issue, even as a depositor. Caleb Cushing, who is ready to defend anything nowadays, led off against the message. Clay, Webster, Bayard, Quincy Adams, Fillmore, Dick Biddle, Wise, etc., followed. VanBuren was defended by Silas Wright, Calhoun, Buchanan, Benton, Bob Walker, etc. The President prevailed. Treasury-notes were issued to provide for a deficiency; Caleb Cushing—that young, or old, lawyer of Babylon—touched the issue of the day thus on the retention of an installment of money due rotten States:

"The American Government," said Caleb, "is not to exert itself for the relief of the American people? Very well. If this be your policy, I, as representing the people, will not exert myself for the relief of your Administration."

Benton says this was "chicanery, unworthy of a pie-poudre court,"—a name that ought to have stuck to Cushing.

In January, 1839, the Treasury was bankrupt; but this stopped the distribution of surplus to the States, led to bank-resumption, and founded the Independent Treasury. Biddle's "Pennsylvania Legislature Bank of the United States" meantime made use of its dead circulation as assets, and claimed nearly $20,000,000 circulation; which conduct Congress stopped by severe enactment. The banks of New York resumed May 10, 1838. Aug. 12 following, all the banks resumed, including Biddle's bank, which kept its stock meantime up to a premium of $12 per share. Oct. 9, 1839, Biddle's bank followed him into retirement, carrying with it nearly all the banks of half the Union. Yet, as late as January, 1840, this chimera returned its assets at $74,000,000, and its liabilities at only $37,000,000. It sold fictitious bills on Europe, and thus ran more honest banks hard for specie, and professed to be solvent long after it repealed the Independent-Treasury bill, and was about providing for a third National Bank, when Tyler's defection arrested it. The Whigs forthwith repudiated Tyler, excepting Caleb Cushing, who was loth to part with the spoils of his Administration, and always wrote in the direction of his master and his fee. Caleb was the champion of a Board of Exchequer, with a national currency of paper-money; and the proposition died before it was born.

The modern period—between 1840 and 1873—will better be a part of the staple of another letter. GATH.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Two Additional Assistant Fire Marshals Appointed and Assigned to Duty—Probationary Policemen Made Regulars.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon as usual, and tried William Tobin, pipeman of No. 16, for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. It appearing that his error had been one of judgment rather than intention, the charges were dismissed. On recommendation of Marshal Benner, Isaac G. Hallock and James M. Houser were made permanent members of the Department.

The sheds and shanties being erected on the burnt patch on Halsted street were complained of by ex-Alderman Powell, who insisted very urgently that something must be done to stop building them. Commissioner Sheridan explained that steps had been taken to hold the parties engaged in building to the provisions of the fire-limits ordinance over a week ago.

On the statement of the Fire Marshal that the exigencies of the fire service required additional assistance for the better government of the department, his recommendation that two foremen be detailed to act as Assistant Fire Marshals, and assigned to the districts requiring their services, was unanimously agreed to, the members of the Board being convinced of the necessity of such assistance.

The Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph asked for a light wagon and horse to run at night to repair breaks, and the matter was taken under consideration. It was decided that telegraph poles, having alarm boxes on them, should be painted red for the height of about 7 feet from the ground, and to consult with the Board of Public works on the question of having the street lamps, close by the alarm boxes, made red lights.

Fourteen "specials" were accepted as "regulars" in the Police Department, and received paternal lectures from President Cleveland and the two other Commissioners. Their records, during their probation, were very satisfactory and received the commendation of the Board.

Fire Marshal Benner presented a recommendation that Leo Myers, of Babcock Engine No. 1, and Maurice W. Shoy, of Engine No. 13, be detailed as Assistant Fire Marshals, and the recommendation was concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

NORWOOD PARK.

This suburb has an association called the Norwood Park Building Association, formed under the general State law, with a capital of $100,000. All of the stock has been subscribed for, the majority being held by residents. The association own five blocks on the north side of the track, upon which they are ready to build houses, to be paid for in small monthly installments.

PARK RIDGE

has a signal station. It is said to be located on the highest ridge of land in Cook County.

Col. Thomas P. Robb, President of the United States Commission to Texas, has been spending a few weeks with his family at his home in this place. Col. Robb will start for Texas in a few days, to superintend the construction of a railroad of which he is President.

IRVING PARK

has ten new houses just finished, and building.

MONTROSE,

the new station at the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, is to have an artesian well. A large number of houses are being put up.

A NEW TOWN,

without an inhabitant or name, that the writer has been able to find, has 24 new houses. It lies between Irving Park and Maplewood.

AN ACCOMMODATING ROAD.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has, in the last two years, shown a disposition to accomodate its commuters on the Wisconsin Division, and to foster the growing young towns on the line. A train this winter, reaching the city at 8:30 a. m., and leaving at 5:30 p. m., would be a great convenience to suburban residents, and surely could be made to pay.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Board Yesterday—Interesting and Valuable Reports Presented—Suggestions Worthy of Consideration.

The Board of Underwriters held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 162 LaSalle street. The chief business transacted was the consideration of the reports presented by the Committee on the Fire Insurance Patrol and by the Fire Reporter.

According to the first one, the force of the patrol consists at present of one Captain, an Assistant, and nine men, together with five auxiliaries for night duty. The expenses for the year amounted to $18,880.96, and the estimated value of property in hand is $7,150. During the past year there has been an unusual exemption from large fires, but it appears that the force has fully maintained its reputation for efficiency and usefulness, discovering and extinguishing small fires without the aid of the Department, besides saving much property from damage by water. In no case have they been found wanting.

Mr. Sloan, the Fire Reporter, specially detailed to report fires, investigate their origin, and obtain all other information concerning them, gives the following summary of the fires which have been reported to the forty-two agencies, embracing 122 companies, contributing to the support of the Patrol:

Alarms—Telegraphic, 441; stills, 131; total, 572. Total loss, $1,076,579; or an average of $1,880.45 for each alarm. Loss to insurance, $645,112, or an average of $1,126 for each alarm. Insurance involved, $1,811,300.

Losses—From carelessness with fire, lighted match and cigar, $316,400; incendiary, $110,800; sparks from locomotives, $229,200.

Buildings—Brick, total loss, 7; partial loss, 58. Frame—Total loss, 115; partial loss, 152. Barns—Brick, partial loss, 4. Frame—Total loss, 30; partial, 51. Tug-boats—Partial loss, 5. Smoke-houses—Partial loss, 5.

Families burned out or seriously inconvenienced, 284; boarding-houses, 15; saloons, 26; planing-mills, 16; packing-houses, 12; grocery houses, 18; furniture factories, 12; clothiers, 7; butchers, 8; feed-stores, 6; offices, 8; milliners, 5; restaurants, 5; stationers, 4; liquor-stores, 4; drug-stores, 4; bakeries, 4; dry-houses, 3; machine-shops and foundries, 14; blacksmiths, 8; leather-workers, 2; hotels, 4; cooper-shops, 3; dry goods, 6; commission stores, 5; printers and bookbinders, 4; hair depot and tanneries, 2; ink-factory, 2; paint-shops, 5; can-fruiters, 2; vacant buildings, 10; pattern-makers, 2; junk-shops, 3; carpenter-shops, 3; corrugated iron-works, 2; elevators, 2; and some twenty-five other classes of business, each receiving a single visitation.

He suggests that underwriters, by co-operating to defer payments on claims reported "fraudulent" till the latest possible moment, would remove a dangerous inducement to deception and aid investigation. Persons falling behind in business get the idea of burning up their premises, knowing that, if not detected at the moment, they will get their insurance. Conviction for arson is at present almost impossible on account of the severity of the punishment, and it is suggested that the laws be modified so as to provide for fine, imprisonment in the county jail, etc, for minor offenses. Attention is also called to the jury system of investigating fires in Boston and elsewhere. Authority is also needed for the legal examination of witnesses regarding arson, and a penalty for false swearing, as in courts of justice. Further recommendations are made that railroads should be required to have spark-arresters on all engines used within the city limits; that locomotives provided with hose and an arrangement for utilizing its power would be of great assistance to the Fire Department when within range; that the present fire ordinance is too flexible, and that the Board of Public Works should have no jurisdiction over the Fire Wardens, who should be placed under a Superintendent, and systematized.

It is also recommended that furnaces located on wooden floors be supplied with a tank of water beneath the fire-box, instead of half a dozen courses of brick placed on a surface of fire-proof plaster, which has proved inadequate, or actually of no protection, in several cases on record; also that the erroneous and unsafe plan of imbedding joist and other wood-work in brick furnace-walls and chimneys be discouraged, brick being the greatest known conductor of heat; and also in view of the possible danger arising from steam heating-pipes, incident to a low pressure of water in the boiler and most liable to occur about the time of leaving off work for the day, and when least exposed to discovery it would be judicious should fire-proof thimbles be used invariably wherever the pipes come in contact with wood-work. All floors and wood-work predisposed to combustion from continued heat, should be protected against the careless dropping of a lighted match or cigar.

The following information is given relative to special hazards: 132 buildings used as hotels, valued, with contents, at $12,267,000; 219 used as churches, $6,156,300; 10 used as theatres, $637,500; 22 as breweries, $1,658,600; lumber-yards, average valuation of stock kept on hand, $5,156,300. Total, $25,875,100.

Losses since Jan. 1, 1872, on risks that are now in existence: Hotels, $2,300,000; churches, $1,868,000; theatres, $180,000; breweries, $725,000; lumber-yards, $1,318,000. Total, $6,191,000.

The number of fires extinguished by the Patrol during the year was 143. The Fire Department and alarm telegraph are reported in excellent order, and the choice of Benner as Fire Marshal is commended.

LOCAL COMMISSIONS.

The Chicago Railway Managers Denounce as an Outrage the Paying of Commissions to Local Agents.

The expose made in yesterday's TRIBUNE on the commission swindle by local and general agents of many railways in the country, has created quite a stir among managers, and all agree that THE TRIBUNE had done a good thing in publishing the facts in the case. The Superintendents and Managers of the United Railway Association, who meet in this city on the 8th of this month, will undoubtedly take some decisive action in regard to the matter, whether the General Passenger and Ticket Agents do anything or not. Every Superintendent and manager in this city denounces the paying of commissions to local agents as a big steal and an outrage on the railroads as well as on the public. "It is an outrage," one General Superintendent exclaimed, "to give a man who has no responsibility whatever, and who can hardly read or write, a salary of over $10,000 a year—more than the salary of a railroad President." "Why don't you abolish the commission business?" the reporter inquired. "Because," said the Superintendent, "the General Passenger and Ticket Agents have the power to act in this matter, and a majority of them, for some reason or other, probably for the reason THE TRIBUNE gives—that they divide the spoils—are in favor of paying commissions." "Most of these local agents," said the Superintendent, "are among railway men what the Hoingites are among the people, bummers, and the sooner they are prohibited from receiving commissions, the better it will be for the public and the railroads." A majority of the General Agents in this city would like to see this matter settled and the public given the benefit of the commission, but they are opposed at every step by the General Agents of St. Louis and other Western cities, and can therefore accomplish but very little. One General Ticket Agent said: "There is more truth than poetry in the article, but what can we do to remedy it? The agents of other cities will pay commissions, and therefore we are also compelled to do the same as a matter of self-defense, or else our business would be ruined at the expense of St. Louis and other roads." "But," asked the reporter, "supposing all the Chicago railway managers united against paying commissions, would not that do away with the evil in this city?" "Well," he replied, "this commission business is an evil which cannot be rectified. I am, therefore, in favor of all the roads agreeing to a small commission, so as to prevent small roads from paying high commissions." Another General Ticket Agent wanted to know who was meant by dishonest General Ticket Agents. He was told by the reporter that those were meant who felt themselves guilty of the charges made. He replied that he did not feel guilty in the least, and he was glad THE TRIBUNE exposed the villainous imposition.

"There is at present only one railroad in the country that does not pay any commissions—the New York Central—and still it is just as prosperous, if not more so, than the others."

THE EXPOSITION.

Continued Success of the Great Show.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Examining the Curiosities Yesterday.

Preparations for Celebrating the Anniversary of the Fire.

A Ramble Through Some of the Departments—Excursion Arrangements.

The folks from Aurora and vicinity who visited the Exposition on Wednesday went home the same evening like virtuous people, with the exception of one unhappy individual who hung around the show yesterday, explaining that he had lost $110 in a room up stairs, in a building to which he had been invited by a gentlemanly man. An investigation of his case revealed that he had been bunkoed. He said he did not care for the dollars, but they were intended to be laid out in a bit of a headstone for his wife. He had brought the money to the Exposition hoping to come across something tasty in the headstone line, which he could take home on the train and save freight. He went once too often to the soda fountain, and then fell a victim. He left for the picturesque banks of the Fox last night, a poorer and a sadder man; but in spite of his loss he swore he would do his duty by his dead wife, and before the cold winter set in, the turf above her should be adorned with a curiously wrought specimen of New Hampshire granite.

Knox County in this great and glorious State, as the Fourth of July orations very truly recite, sent a delegation of its population to inspect the Exposition. They were fine, farmer-looking people, among them being a bride and, the inevitable adjunct, a newly-made husband. The latter roved around leaning lovingly on each other's arms, as contented as a pair of newly-mated doves, and the Exposition did not attract much attention, for were they not an exposition to each other? They visited the candy-stand and the soda-fountain, and cast shy glances at the various specimens in the stove department.

The morning is a good time to saunter around the show and see the attaches get ready for the day's work. The engineers start their machines, Messrs. Bouton, Drake, Gage, Brown, and Reynolds hover around like guardian angels, the shoemakers apply their genius to the lasts and leather, the girls cast off their outer garments and take their places behind the counters, ornamental as well as useful appendages, the elevator starts skywards, cooking begins in the kitchen, the flowers begin to wake up and send forth their perfumes, the pictures in the art gallery, after a good night's rest, put on fresh faces, the grave-yard's department looks as cheerful as a grave-yard can, the door-keepers like their places, the doors are cast open, and the crowd pours in. It poured in yesterday to a great number, and last night the attendance must have reached 15,000.

The machinery has begun to attract notice, now that more poetic things, such as candy, soda, and art, have been investigated. Persons cannot load themselves down with poetry and painting, and then take on board a cargo of information about mechanics. It would sink any one of average mental calibre, so the best way to do is to take poetry and art first, as an appetizer, and, at another visit, absorb the more material viands represented in the machinery that occupies the north half of the building. And, after all, there is poetry there, too, the poetry of motion,—smooth, easy, mathematical,—and the highest kind of art—useful art. There is domestic poetry. For instance, there is the poetry of tinware, a kind of domestic poetry that appeals to every heart. What can be more engaging than a collection of bright tinware, rounded and fashioned by fair fingers? There was a stall, and in that stall, early in the morning, were four pretty girls, their faces reflected in a thousand tin-pans, as between them they eat an apple, each taking a bite with the regularity of clock-work. They were not greedy; none of them partook of that once fatal fruit out of her turn, and it was divided equally as nearly as could be ascertained by a non-biter. Then they encased their hands in large gloves, about a mile too large, and began hammering away at tinware. Happy tinware! They showed how quickly a dipper can be made, and with what celerity a pan doomed to hold pork and beans can be put together. This should all be seen.

There are numerous threshing-machines—not instruments for inflicting corporal punishment and separating the moral wheat from the moral chaff,—if chaff can be moral,—but for separating the actual wheat grown on our boundless prairies from the chaff which will insist on growing up with it. They were running full blast. There was no wheat and chaff, to be sure, but it is a limited imagination that cannot conceive where the wheat and chaff ought to be, and what would happen if they were where they ought to be. But perhaps this is enough of machinery for once—a homeopathic installment of this kind of information is most easily digested.

We must therefore abandon it and turn for a moment to the contemplation of the apartment occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. This is in the centre of the east [illegible], and to it can repair [illegible] tired of contemplating worldly things like tinware and plows. Here is food for the spirit. *Everybody's Paper*, that admirable production of the Y. M. C. A., can be read, and there is very good reading in it, not to mention the numerous tracts and other documents of a similar character.

Around the gallery on the north side is the Railroad Department, which has already been described in detail. Something new has appeared in the shape of a circular about the Northern Pacific Railroad, and containing extracts from various papers laudatory of that myth. The road is called "a great work," and undoubtedly it is a great work to build it; and then there is "advice to intending colonists" in "the valley route to the Pacific." According to all accounts, it is more like the valley route to the shadow of death. A curious omission from this circular is any reference to Jay Cooke and his late financial exploits. In the present state of the public mind it is hardly possible that Mr. Cooke's railroad will meet with favor. And still the fools are not all dead.

The attendance is increasing daily, and new articles are occasionally arriving. It is proposed to have a big time on Thursday next, the anniversary of the fire, as commemorative of that event, or rather of the recovery of the city from the disaster. There will be a promenade concert, with fine music,—fifty pieces,—and the prices will remain the same. The programme will be published in due time.

EXCURSION TIME-TABLE.

As the time-table for excursions at commutation rates during the Exposition, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, published in THE TRIBUNE several days ago, has not given satisfaction, the managers have prepared the following table, which they hope will meet with the full appreciation of the public:

Monday, Oct. 6—From all stations between Mason City and Dwight, both inclusive, with privilege of returning up to 8th of October.

Wednesday, Oct. 8—From Lacon, Washington, and all points between those stations, and Dwight inclusive, with privilege of returning up to the 11th inst.

From St. Louis and all stations on the main line south of Bloomington, Oct. 13 and 14; good to return till Oct. 16; and Oct. 27 and 28; good to return till Oct. 30.

From Bloomington, Lacon, and Washington, and all stations north of these points, Oct. 15; good to return till Oct. 18; Oct. 22, good to return till Oct. 25.

Monday, Oct. 20,—Jefferson City, and all stations north to Roodhouse, inclusive; good to return up to Oct. 23.

Tuesday, Oct. 21,—Godfrey and all stations north on Jacksonville Division, to Bloomington, inclusive; good to return up to Oct. 24.

From Springfield, Oct. 6 to 7; good to return up to Oct. 9; Oct. 20 to 21, good to return up to Oct. 23.

The musical programme for to-day is as follows:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Louteen"....C. Faust
2. Potpourri—"La Belle Helene"....Offenbach
3. Overture—"Rosamunde"....Schubert
4. Prelude from "Macbeth"....Verdi
5. Waltz—"New Chicago"....A. Vaas
6. Selection—Operatic....Heineke
7. Polka—"True Love"....Apitius
8. Serenade—Cornet Solo....Melton
9. Galop—"Here and There"....C. Faust

EVENING.

1. March—"Chicago Exposition"....Hoffmann
2. Selection from "The Huguenots"....Meyerbeer
3. Overture—"The Jolly Bandits"....Suppe
4. Waltzes—"New Vienna"....Strauss
5. "Recollections of the Opera"....Bayer
6. Song—Cornet solo....Wendt
7. Potpourri from "Faust"....Gounod
8. Mazurka—"Lina"....Hermann
9. Galop—"In the Storm"....Piefke

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffmann.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Capt. John Burke, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. G. D. Woodbury, of New York, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. C. Taylor, of Nebraska, is at the Gardner.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

E. Johnston, Esq., of Keokuk, Iowa, is at the Commercial.

Col. J. K. Faulkner, of Kentucky, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. W. C. Van Horn, of St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, of St. Charles, Ill., is at the Sherman.

J. A. Rhomberg, Vice President of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is in the city.

The Hon. J. S. McDewall, Fond du Lac; the Hon. George A. Curtis, Boston; and the Hon. P. L. Parker, are at the Sherman.

A chair accidentally thrown from the balcony of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, struck Mr. Clarence Peck on the head, quite seriously injuring him.

William B. Strong, Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone to Burlington on a tour of inspection.

Bishop Randall's remains will arrive in this city, accompanied by the bereaved widow and her son, this morning, at 7:45, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

W. A. Brown, New York; Samuel Logan, St. Louis; D. R. Hunt, Madison; S. C. Cabanne, St. Louis; R. Lape, Troy; and Allen Johnson, Milwaukee, are registered at the Gardner.

A number of California cadets who have been on an excursion to New York and West Point, arrived in this city yesterday, on the way home. They will leave for San Francisco this morning.

W. C. Van Horn, General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, is in the city. He reports Western railway business in a very dull and discouraging condition.

John Desmond, Esq., General Superintendent of the Western Division of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is a guest of "Chad," of the Grand Pacific. He will leave to-night for Buffalo.

James A. Hawley, of Dixon, Grand Master; O. H. Miner, Grand Secretary; and J. F. Burrell, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois, are at the Commercial.

E. M. Coates, U. S. A.; A. Ewing, Texas; G. G. Aikin, Owatoma; Mason Rash and E. M. Culbert, Burlington; R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; and A. P. Carter, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

Benjamin Phelon, Esq., Special Agent of the Planters' Insurance Company, of Memphis, collected in a few moments last Monday, from the fire insurance agents here, the sum of $125, which has been sent to the Howard Association of Memphis.

Campbell, the Chicago man reputed to have been last seen in Indianapolis, since which time he has been missing, was found in the last-named city on yesterday. He was half dead from a dose of morphine, which he had administered with his own hand, with the intention of committing suicide.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: E. D. Smith, Menasha; E. F. Foot, C. Penniman, Janesville; S. J. Toy, C. Thompson, Paxton; E. Smith, Rockford; G. A. Moshier, Sterling; E. H. Southland, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. D. Stevens, Colchester.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 2.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax spent the day in this city. He is on his way to Monticello, Pratt County, where he speaks to the County Fair to-morrow. He visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and in the afternoon was visited by a large number of citizens.

IN GENERAL.

Anna Dickinson receives this season $400 for each of her lectures.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams pay $4,815 for the privilege of heading the list of Quincy (Mass.) tax-payers.

Stephen N. Stockwell, of the Boston *Journal*, has been appointed on the Board of Commissioners of Prisons, in Massachusetts.

Col. Lee Strickland, formerly of the Eighth Maine Volunteers, died at Liverpool, Me., last Sunday, from the effect of an accident.

Donn Piatt says that he would not live in London a year if they would make him a Lord. He has had twenty-seven boils since he landed.

Prof. Charles U. Shepard, of Amherst College, has discovered what he thinks will prove to be two new species of minerals in the cut near Turner's Falls, Mass.

One of the Rothschilds has turned defaulter and absconder—Justus Friedrich, head of the Vienna house of the family—and a great many poor people have lost their all.

Some disappointed New Yorker telegraphed on Friday to Secretary Richardson, "Go drown yourself," to which the Secretary replied, "I will do no such thing."—*Boston Post's Washington special.*

Mr. Coolbaugh was formerly largely connected with one or two Burlington banks, particularly the National State, but latterly has had but a trifling interest in either of them. His present failure is much regretted by his old friends.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

Down in Louisiana Cæsarism is a practical question. They have Cæsar ruling over them. His real name is Antoine, and he is the Lieutenant-Governor and running the machine in Kellogg's absence. Cæsar is a black man.

It is believed in Brooklyn that Henry C. Bowen has sold two-thirds of the Brooklyn *Union* to Benjamin F. Tracy and others, and that Mr. Bowen means also to sell the *Independent*, preparatory to a journey with his family through foreign lands.

We have positive information in our possession which warrants us in making the assertion that Foster Blodgett will come back to Georgia in less than thirty days from this date, and stand his trial for the several offenses with which he is charged. This information may be relied upon.—*Atlanta Herald.*

"One of God's picked men," was the impious eulogy which the Rev. Dr. Talmage, of New York, passed upon Jay Gould in his prayer-meeting last week. Pretty well "picked," one would think. He feathered his nest for a season, and plumed himself on his astonishing success.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

It was not Prince Esterhazy, but Count Esterhazy, of another branch of the family, who committed suicide at Vienna on the 6th of September, as reported in our cable dispatches. The unfortunate man was a bachelor 53 years of age. He had been afflicted with a disease of the spine, and, finding it incurable, put an end to his life. During the absence of his sister, with whom he lived, in a moment of melancholy and despair, he took up a revolver and fired a bullet through his heart, causing instantaneous death.

Dr. Holland says that our great want is "to see more Christian gentlemen in politics." It is almost as great as our want to see no more "Christian statesmen" in Congress. Between Christianity and American politics there seems to be a most perilous barrier, and the man who attempts to leap it, in nine cases out of ten, suffers a dislocation of his moral knee-joints, or a serious abatement of his moral back-bone.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The National Life.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is in no respect affected by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. Its investments in mortgages and governments are much larger than its total liabilities, and its other assets exceed in value $1,000,000. The Company never had a dollar in Northern Pacific bonds or stocks, as collateral or otherwise, and never made deposits with Jay Cooke & Co. Its policy-holders need entertain no question of its stability. Its future will be prosperous.

Preston, Kean & Co.

It will be noticed in Preston, Kean & Co.'s card, in another column, that they are receiving checks and drafts on New York and other cities, East and West, for conversion into currency, and receiving the same on deposit as usual, from those who can use like funds.

—That portion of the City of Baltimore destroyed by the great fire in July last is being rapidly rebuilt, and, as is generally the case under similar circumstances, the buildings are of a much better class than their predecessors. This is one compensating result for disastrous fires.

BEAT OUT OF $7,000.

A New York Gentleman the Victim of a Game of Faro—He Loses $7,000 in Milwaukee and Chicago.

When a gambler scents a man with money, he will follow him, if needs be, to the gates of eternity, if he thinks he can get it. He will lay in wait for him at every street corner, and will plot seductive plans to catch him, and will pursue him until the last shadow of a chance to get hold of the money disappears. An illustration of this has recently occurred in this city, where a man who was the possessor of $7,000 was pursued from place to place, and although aware that he was pursued, and of the object of the pursuit, was finally ensnared and beaten out of all his money.

A gambler recently arrived in this city, and registered himself at Kuhns' European Hotel as E. Gotier, of New York. His vocation was not known to the proprietor of the house. On the same day, and by the same train, a gentleman arrived in Chicago from Milwaukee, who put up at the Sherman House. He also registered as hailing from New York. It has since been learned that Gotier had met the gentleman in Milwaukee, and had discovered that he had a large amount of money with him, and had enticed him into a faro bank there, where he beat him out of $1,000. The gentleman who had been victimized was induced to keep the matter still, through fear that if given to the police of Milwaukee his own name would be made public. The next day after he had lost the money he came to this city. Gotier had "piped" him, to use a gambler's expression, and arrived in this city, as before remarked, on the same train with his victim. His object in following his victim to this city was to secure a large amount of money, of which he knew him to be possessed. He succeeded in carrying out his plans for securing the rest of the money, with the assistance of another gambler, who assumed the name of H. C. Moshier. This latter person found out where the object of their intrigues had put up, and forthwith set about to get him into his clutches. It took but two days for him to do this. He did it by stopping at the same hotel (the Sherman), and making the acquaintance of the victim at the dinner-table. He met him whenever an opportunity presented itself, and finally told him that he knew how he had been used by Gotier, in Milwaukee, and remarked that Gotier was, at the time, stopping at Kuhns' Hotel, on Dearborn street, and that for a certain sum of money he would agree to beat him (Gotier) out of the $1,000 he had won from him. In the event that the game was played, the gentleman was to take a hand in it, and stake some money (a nominal amount), in order, as the artful fellow said, to hide from Gotier's eyes, the real object of the game. To this arrangement the gentleman assented, after some hesitation. The game was played in Room 81, in Kuhns' Hotel, last Monday, between the hours of 11 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. It was a game of faro, and the result of it, as might be anticipated, was, that gentleman who had been the loser of $1,000 in Milwaukee lost not far from $6,000 in the second game. When it closed he was frenzied, on account of the loss, and rushed out of the hotel, and, securing a police officer, returned to effect the arrest of the gamblers. Of course they had made good their escape, and the poor victim of their villainy was reduced to the forlorn hope of catching them in a pursuit. The matter was reported at Police Headquarters, where it has been kept very quiet, the officials declaring they know nothing of it, when it is well known, to a limited number, that they do. Gotier's baggage is still at Kuhns', which makes it a possibility that he may yet be caught. It should be said that the proprietor and clerks of Kuhns' Hotel are in no wise to blame for the robbery, as they knew nothing of Gotier's character, or of the fact that a game of faro was being played in their house. The hotel is one of the best in the city, and it is unfortunate that one of its rooms should be converted into a faro room. The name of the gentleman who was victimized is suppressed, at his earnest request. He is a man well known in New York, and it would be damaging to his character and name if the latter were given.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Reports of the Treasurer and Matron—Wants of the Institution.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, Rev. E. M. Boring in the Chair. The Treasurer reported $67.07 in bank Oct. 1, and receipts during September as follows: S. Wheelock, $10; Ira Bowen, $25; H. M. Thompson, $25; Palmer, Fuller & Co., $25; cash, $25; Avery, Murphy & Co., $25; Bigelow Bros., $25; Luddington, Wells & VanSchaack, $50; T. M. Avery, $50; Martin Ryerson, $50; and various persons in small amounts, $14.35. Mrs. Grant's last month's (August) receipts, $528.50; rent of stores, $468.75; and from other sources, $37.50—making in all $1,366.

The Matron's report was as follows: Admitted, adults, 114; children, 81; dismissed, adults, 104; children, 73; died, 1; number in the Home at end of month, 131. Bills to the amount of $1,126 were audited and ordered paid, the Chairman stating that some of the largest bills had not yet come in, and that they would bring up the aggregate indebtedness to about $6,000. He said further that until the financial panic commenced everything was progressing satisfactorily, but that since it began he had not asked cash from any one. It is stated that many people believe the Home to be rich, when it has not enough revenue to pay more than one-fourth its liabilities. It had only [illegible] coal enough to last through the winter, and it was thought that if the many friends of the Home knew its real condition they would respond liberally. There never had been any time previous when so many applications had been made for aid as during the last month.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The meeting called for 8 o'clock last night at Bismarck Hall was adjourned, subject to the call of the President, there having been some mistake in the day.

The schooner William Gates, while entering this harbor yesterday, ran into the north pier, near the lighthouse, breaking off her jibboom, and receiving slight damage otherwise.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Association of County Superintendents will take place in Chicago, Oct. 14, 15, and 16, in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The revival interest still continues at Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Monroe street and Western avenue. Love feast and communion services at 9 a. m., and evening preaching by the pastor, the Rev. A. Yonkers.

The Rev. W. H. Daniels will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day in the M. E. Church Block, corner Clark and Washington streets. Subject: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth."

The schooner John Tibbets, which was ashore near Muskegon, has been got off by the steam barge George Dunbar, which vessel brought her in this harbor yesterday in a very dilapidated condition. There was a steam pump on board to keep her from sinking. She has been taken to the dry-docks for repairs.

A meeting of ladies interested in the cause of foreign missions will be held at half-past 10 o'clock this morning, in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. An address may be expected from Miss Capron, of the Madison Mission, who has been for fifteen years a missionary in India.

Yesterday morning Coroner Stephens resumed the investigation into the murder of young Basgenthal, who was shot in the saloon at the corner of Clark and Madison streets a few weeks ago. The continuation of the inquest did not enable the police officers to obtain any clue to the murderer, and the jury were therefore compelled to render a verdict that Basgenthal was killed by an unknown party.

The body of the man who committed suicide last Sunday morning by throwing himself before a train of cars, at the foot of Congress street, was identified yesterday as that of Daniel McGuire, a plasterer, who boarded at No. 164 East Van Buren street. It is said that deceased was an inveterate drinker, and had often meditated suicide. He leaves a wife and family, who reside in Troy, N. Y.

A Norwegian girl is reported lost from No. 594 Fulton street. She left there between 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, to go to the corner of Oakley street and Warren avenue, and has not since been seen. She is about 5 feet high, has a round, fair face, and wore a calico dress, with overskirt, and a bright striped shawl. Information is desired at above address.

Mr. Megrus, Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati Fire Department, has just returned home from a visit of inspection in this city. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that he should have called the attention of our people to the lack of water supply in certain localities, citing the Halsted street fire as an instance where the only available water was that supplied by a four-inch pipe. The *Commercial* recommends for us a series of water cisterns fed from the lakes.

The alarm from Box 321, at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a two-story wooden building, Nos. 72 and 74 West Monroe street, occupied by A. Kniseley & Co. It was extinguished by the Babcock Engine No. 1, after $50 worth of property had been destroyed. In going to this fire, the hook and ladder truck No. 1 upset at the corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue. The truck was badly damaged, and it will require the expenditure of a considerable sum of money to place it again in good condition. Several members of the company were injured, though none of them very seriously.

At the monthly meeting at the Old People's Home on Prairie avenue, Wednesday evening, the old ladies were treated to a pleasant surprise, each one being the recipient of a new dress and a small sum of money, the proceeds of a lawn fair on Prairie avenue. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Misses Annie M. Herrick, Jessie Gray, Mamie Brower and Jennie Myers, and to Master Johnny Brower, for their assistance in getting up the fair. The managers of the Home have felt a delicacy about asking for help since the great fire, but the funds are now nearly exhausted, and the public are respectfully asked to show benevolence toward this most worthy charity.

TRUDE IN LOUISVILLE.

The Young Man's "Style" Not Appreciated by the State's Attorney of that City.

The City Court of Louisville, Ky., had a considerable sensation last Tuesday morning, during the trial of R. M. Norton for fraudulently obtaining $4,500 from a savings bank in that city. It seems that Mr. Norton, perhaps feeling that his prospects for conviction were too good for his peace of mind, cast about him for some one who might be able to show him up as innocent of fraud as an angel. He therefore secured the services of one Louisvillain, and, knowing that no field would be more fruitful in great criminal advocates than Chicago, in addition he obtained the aid of lawyer Trude, of this city. The first gun of the action was a demand by the defense for a certain handbill claiming to give a description of the party who defrauded the bank. The particular object in view was, probably, to show that what Mr. Norton obtained from the bank belonged to him, that he never obtained anything from the bank, that it was another man that defrauded the bank, and, finally, that the bank never was defrauded. As Mr. Laf. Joseph, the Prosecuting Attorney, objected strongly to the introduction of any evidence having a tendency so sweeping in its effect, Mr. Trude felt called upon to reply in a short speech, which concluded, according to the *Courier-Journal*, as follows: "I expected to find in the Prosecuting Attorney before this Court a representative of the Joseph of religious lore, and surely in the Judge not another Pontius Pilate!"

This was a decidedly startling attack upon the nationality of the Prosecuting Attorney, who seems to have replied, as might have been expected, in a vein of severe rebuke to Mr. Trude "for his presumption and disregard of the code of professional ethics, reminding him that the officers of the Court and the legal profession had extended to him, since his arrival in the city, many courtesies, under the impression that they were bestowing their attentions on a gentleman."

Mr. Trude then proceeded to ask to be let alone, disclaiming any intention of insulting the Bench, Bar, or any one else, and offering to repay the hospitality he had received to any Louisvillain who might visit Chicago.

The case then proceeded harmoniously.

PITTSBURGH.

Postmaster Appointed—The Recent Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—The political wire-pullers and leaders were somewhat thrown back to-day when the announcement was made that Col. E. C. Negley, formerly stamp-clerk, was appointed Postmaster in place of J. H. Stewart, suspended. Col. Negley is cousin to Gen. Negley, M. C., from this District, and it is supposed that through his influence he was appointed, leaving Swoope and Russell Errett entirely in the cold.

Maj. Petherbridge to-day removed a number of supernumeraries who were drawing pay and doing nothing.

The affairs of the Post-Office have been in a terribly chaotic state, and it is probable that some reform will now be instituted. Col. Stewart has been given by the Government 30 days' grace to make up his deficiencies, some $35,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

Local Political Prognostications—Who Shall Be Mayor When the Centennial Comes?—And Who Shall Be the Architect of Its Fortunes?—The Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FAIRMOUNT BRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Judge Sharswood refused to-day an application of the Reformers for an injunction restraining the city authorities from awarding the Wylie contract for the construction of the Fairmount bridge.

LOCAL OPTION.

Episcopal and other clergymen are working earnestly in the cause of local option. Canvassers are appointed in the various precincts, each pastor being detailed to certain duties. Meetings are being held in the churches, and the ladies are to be enlisted to aid the pastors in electioneering work. Moreover, petitions to the Court of Common Pleas have been distributed, asking that, in view of apprehended frauds in the election, inside election-inspectors be selected in each precinct, under the authority of the act of April 3, 1860.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republicans announce a mass-meeting in Horticultural Hall, for Friday. The Democrats are not coming to the front as well as expected. The Reformers are working very energetically, holding nightly meetings, etc. As a whole, the excitement about the forthcoming election is not great. All parties recognize the strength of the Republican ticket. The Democrats, with the aid of the Reformers, will possibly seat Ludlow on the Supreme Bench, but that will be the extent of their power.

A CENTENNIAL MAYOR.

There is a great amount of secret work going on about the Centennial Mayoralty. Stokley is maneuvering very cautiously, aided by District Attorney Mann; but their opponents, of whom more anon, have thus far checkmated their best moves.

COMPETITORS FOR THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

The following are named as final competitors for the Centennial Building: Samuel Sloan, No. 159 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; John McArthur, Jr., No. 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; John C. Sidney, No. 204 South Fifth street, Philadelphia; J. S. Fairfax, Wheeling, West Virginia; Calvert Vaux, No. 110 Broadway, New York; Thomas M. Plowman, corner of Ninth and D streets, Washington, D. C.; Collins & Autenreith, No. 410 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Francis R. Gotchel and Stephen Rush, Jr., Philadelphia; J. A. Vridagh and R. T. Herner, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. C. Clarke; H. A. & J. P. Sims, No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia. It has been found that enough space could not be obtained in Horticultural Hall for the exhibition of the different drawings, some of which are very fine. To-day they will be photographed, and the Committee on Plans promise THE TRIBUNE a full and accurate description of all. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Hon. Asa Packer, Pennsylvania; Gov. Ezekiel A. Straw, New Hampshire; Hon. Robt. H. Lamborn, Wyoming; Hon. Orestes Cleveland, New Jersey; Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio; Jas. E. Dexter, District of Columbia.

AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

to-day, Mr. Dunning, of Luzerne, moved to go into Committee of the Whole, to amend the tenth section, viz.:

That the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines, except in counties containing not less than 163,000 population, and an area of not less than 1,200 square miles.

Mr. Dunning urged his amendment in a forcible practical speech, and was followed by Mr. Hughes, of the same county, who urged the necessity of the provision. He presented statistics of the resources of Luzerne, and eloquently advocated the interest of the great mining population and the capital of that county. Agreed to—ayes, 53; noes, 35.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the following new section:

No law shall make any discrimination in favor of or against any class of persons. All public institutions, places of amusement, modes of travel, and houses of entertainment shall be equally free to all persons, on the same terms and conditions.

Lost—ayes, 34; noes, 47.

HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the new National Horticultural Society was held in Horticultural Hall to-night. Many of the most celebrated florists and landscape-gardeners from various parts of the Union were present, in addition to representatives of the Centennial Commission. A discussion was held concerning the best plans for conservatories, plant-houses, planting, etc., for the horticultural garden of the forthcoming Exposition.

COLORED KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

A colored Order of Knights Templar held a largely-attended ball and banquet in Horticultural Hall to-night. Many really excellent addresses were delivered. Good order prevailed throughout.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention—A Section Adopted Providing for the Punishment of Legislative Bribery—Resignation—Local Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—At the Constitutional Convention to-day, John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the following section, offered in place of the thirty-sixth, stricken out yesterday: "That no State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law." Agreed to—Yeas, 65; nays, 29.

Mr. Calvin, of Blair, moved to go into Committee of the Whole to add the following amendment to Sec. 15: "Except Judges whose salaries may be increased," making the section read, that no law shall extend the term of any public officer or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, or his election or appointment, except Judges whose salaries may be increased. Mr. Calvin advocated his amendment in a brief and forcible argument, but the Convention refused to entertain the motion.

Mr. Buckalew, of Columbia, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the following: "The practice of boring shall be defined and punished by law, and shall include any corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice as a common borer for or against the passage or approval of laws. The punishment for the offence shall be by fine and imprisonment." Agreed to—yeas, 75; nays, 24.

The President presented the following note:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1873.

The Honorable, the President of the Convention: I hereby resign my seat in the Convention, to which I was elected as a delegate at large.

(Signed) J. S. BLACK.

Judge Woodward's motion to accept was laid on the table—yeas, 47; nays, 35.

The case of Maria Furey, Lamar C. Johnson and George Ranking, charged with stealing bonds from the City Treasury, which was fixed for trial to-day, was continued for the term in consequence of the serious illness of Mrs. Furey, who was suffering from epileptic convulsions. The jurors were discharged.

City Solicitor Collis reports to the Finance Committee that the money for $20,800 city bonds stolen from the City Treasury has been recovered by civil suit.

MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Oct. 2.—The corner-stone ceremonies prevented the Constitutional Commission from transacting much business to-day. They considered the article on the judiciary somewhat, and struck out the clause authorizing the Legislature to require the opinion of the Supreme Court on pending measures. The clause limiting the number of judicial circuits was struck out, as likely to occasion embarrassment with the increase of population.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 1.—A severe shock of earthquake was yesterday felt a short distance from this city up the Gatineau Valley. It lasted nearly forty minutes.

The Heathen Chinee.

The Nevada papers record another instance of Chinese facility in getting over difficulties. They have made a law of their own in Virginia City, requiring that there shall be at least eight doors between wash-houses, to prevent their multiplying too rapidly. A party of laundrymen, however, having discovered a good site for their purpose, were troubled to find that another wash-house was only seven doors distant. Finally they found a vacant piece of ground between the place they were about to open and the nearest wash-house. This ground they leased, and on it erected a little shanty, in which they placed a door, but no windows or other aperture. The law being thus obeyed, their business was begun.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Oct. 2.

Schr Granger, Willard's Pier, wood.
Scow Banner, South Haven, wood.
Schr Guido, Holland, railroad ties.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Prop William M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Steam barge S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr J. M. Brown, Muskegon, slabs.
Schr Lincoln, Holland, staves.
Schr Horace Greeley, Duck Lake, wood.
Schr Coaster, Black Creek, wood.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Stm barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Stm barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr I. A. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Ludington, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Cedar River, lumber.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Bayfield, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Scow Pascagoula, South Haven, wood.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED....Oct. 2.

Schr L. S. Hammond, Kingston, 17,000 bu wheat.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, 550 brls flour, 306 bales broom-corn, 392 bales hay.
Schr Annie Vaught, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Bark Orphan Boy, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 15 brls liquors, and sundries.
Schr Idaho, Detroit, 15,836 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 1,100 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr James C. King, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 50 brls hardware.
Schr Hoboken, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Mary Copley, Kingston, 17,243 bu wheat.
Schr Skylark, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 29,774 bu corn.
Schr Dashing Wave, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Bark Tanner, Buffalo, 30,100 bu corn.
Schr Amoskeag, Buffalo, 15,290 bu corn.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburgh and intermediate points, 9,757 bu corn, 608 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Montgomery, Port Colborne, 18,255 bu wheat.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 4,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 20 brls syrup, 10 brls pork.
Schr M. E. Perew, Buffalo, 23,500 bu corn.
Bark Nims, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, OCT. 2.

Schr Exchange, Marquette, 15,246 bu oats, 3,159 bu corn, 234 sacks bran, 150 bags feed.
Schr Redwing, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Bark Onondaga, Buffalo, 51,000 bu oats.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo and intermediate ports, 24,176 bu corn, 1,014 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Thomas Gawn, Buffalo, 37,300 bu corn.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Kingston, 16,691 bu wheat.
Prop City of London, Collingwood and intermediate ports, 14,653 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 24,876 bu corn, 700 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 13,003 bu corn.

Lake Freights

were in good demand, at an advance of ¼c on wheat to Buffalo, and 1c for do to Kingston. Charters for corn were made at 5c, but agents were asking 5½c. To Kingston 15c was paid for wheat. The charters were: To Buffalo—Prop W. M. Tweed, wheat at 6½c and barley on private terms; schrs Fitzhugh, T. Parsons, and T. N. Foster, wheat at 6½c; schr Redwing, corn at 7c. Prop Montana, corn through to New York at 20c. To Kingston—Schrs W. B. Phelps, Erie Belle, and Florida, wheat at 15c. To Oswego—Prop City of Toledo, corn on private terms. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn through. Total, 12. Capacity equal to 205,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 2.—PASSED UP—Props Ann Craig, Fountain City, Jarvis Lord and barge, Jays; bark City of Buffalo; schrs Typo, Ann Grover, Harvest Queen, Montauk, New London, Yankee, Gardner, C. A. King.

PASSED DOWN—Props Colorado, Tioga, Sheridan, Fayette, Equinox, Prindiville, W. H. Pringle, Dubuque; schrs L. Ball, Falconer, John B. Merrill.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, Oct. 2—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Pillsbury, Burlington, Vienna, and barges Fred K. Kelly, Japan, Huron City.

PASSED UP—Prop Bay City, Salina.

WIND—South.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

SUNDAY MEETINGS
FOR THE PEOPLE.

REV. W. R. ALGER,

Pastor of Music Hall Society, Boston, will commence a course of

SERMONS AND LECTURES,

At MUSIC HALL, Clark-st., opposite the Sherman House, on

SUNDAY, OCT. 5.

Subject of the Morning Discourse:
OPEN DOOR OF THE FATHER'S HOUSE, OR NO MONOPOLY OF THE GIFTS OF GOD.

Subject of the first Evening's Lecture:
KNIGHTHOOD OF THE MIDDLE AGES, AND KNIGHTHOOD OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

Seats at the Morning Service, FREE. Admission to Evening Lecture, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Can be secured at the Box Office of the Hall on Saturday and Sunday. Morning service at 11 a. m. Lectures at 8 p. m.

MUSIC HALL.

LAST SEASON
OF
THEODORE THOMAS'

Unequaled Concerts. SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS. The public is respectfully informed that the present season of SIX GRAND EVENING CONCERTS and one Grand Matinee will be positively the last of this, the largest and most perfect, Concert Troupe which has ever traveled, either in this country or Europe. FIRST GRAND CONCERT at the magnificent New Music Hall, corner of Randolph and Clark-sts., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 6. The following Soloists will appear: MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY, the celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer; MR. BERNARD LISTEMAN, the distinguished Violinist; S. E. JACOBSON, MR. R. DORGEL, and MR. H. KAYSER, together with the UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

The sale of Reserved Seats for each of the six Grand Concerts and Matinee will commence Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, at the Box Office of Music Hall. Admission, $1. Reserved Seat, main floor, $1.50. Reserved Seat in Dress Circle or Balcony, $2. Programmes at the Music Stores.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

A SPLENDID SOCIETY PLAY! THE STAR COMPANY IN THE CAST! Monday, Sept. 29, 1873, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, H. A. Webber's powerful dramatization of Wilkie Collins' Great Novel,

MAN AND WIFE!

Entire New Scenery! SUPERB EFFECTS! In Rehearsal, "Flirtation, or A Christmas Supper." In preparation, "Hearts."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

More New and Startling Features. Bobby Newcomb's new Song and Dance, "Pretty as a Daisy." Who Owns that Velvet Coat. Gens d'Arms, Master G. Davenport. Banjo Solo (local), William Arlington. "Charming Little Susie," Mackin and Wilson. And Grand Vocal Quartette. Second week of the sensation, entitled LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for "The Lively Mokes in a Fog."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

REVIVAL

Of LAST SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS, Bronson Howard's Sparkling Comedy,

SARATOGA,

With a powerful cast and all its original beauties, every evening this week and

SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN AMERICA

Return of the Greatest of all the Great Dialect Actors, and Chicago's Prime Favorite,

JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear in his popular Sensational Drama,

HELP!

With New Music, Songs, Specialties and Eccentricities. Monday next his new Irish-American Drama, Maun Cro.

MUSIC HALL.

SEASON TICKETS

For the TEN STAR COURSE ENTERTAINMENTS now for sale at Box Office Music Hall for $5.50, best reserved seat. Course opens Oct. 14 with "SOME BAD PEOPLE," by Bret Harte; to be followed during the succeeding ten weeks by Harriet Beecher Stowe, James T. Fields, Newman Hall, E. H. Chapin, Camilla Urso Concert, Daniel Dougherty, Gerald Massey, R. J. De Cordova, and John Brougham.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

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WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.,
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Friday and Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, last performances of

NED BUNTLINE

And his SCOUTS and WILD INDIANS.
Monday—JOHNNY THOMPSON ON HAND.

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MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York.

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

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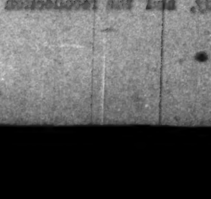
With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars.

A 50-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

SCALES.



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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†* 9:00 p. m.	‡* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 8:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

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Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 36 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:20 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,

1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. [illegible] examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 23.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH [illegible] Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the [illegible] Boarders have an [illegible]. For circulars, [illegible] Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to [illegible] E. Goodall, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. F. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. G. H. Bull, Quincy; J. McGinnis, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. [illegible], Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and [illegible] a specialty. Opens Sept. [illegible] C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and [illegible]

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Saratoga."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Man and Wife."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Help."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Life on the Frontier." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Prairie Scouts."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM—No. 148 South Clark street. Science and Art.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL DESTROY "big-bugs" as well as bed-bugs, red ants, croton bugs, fleas, &c.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 19 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,683, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, October 3, 1873.

The best farmers' motto we have heard of was exhibited at Lexington, Ill., yesterday. It read: "None but live stock should be watered."

The first of a series of cases growing out of the last local election in the Town of North Chicago, which is claimed to have been fraudulent, was commenced yesterday in the Criminal Court. This is an application for an injunction against a Constable acting under the authority of said election.

Judgment for $43,560 was rendered yesterday in the Circuit Court at Cairo, against the Illinois Central Railroad, in a suit brought by Cobb, Blaisdell & Co., for detention of grain in a shipment made during the war, and the damages sustained thereby. The suit has been pending for ten years.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in Washington against Jay Cooke & Co., by a creditor, to the amount of about $10,000. This action was to have been expected. A similar suit was commenced in Philadelphia day before yesterday, but postponed till next week by the consent of both parties.

A decision of Judge Gary's, which will be found in the Law Reports this morning, teaches the oft-told lesson that people must exercise ordinary prudence in their dealings, real estate and otherwise, and that, if they fail to do so, they cannot expect the Courts to protect them. If the decision shall impress the blundering portion of mankind in this vicinity with this fact it will not have been in vain.

The preparations for the execution of the redoubtable Capt. Jack and his five murderous companions have been made, and they are to swing from a common beam at 10 o'clock this morning—unless President Grant should pardon them before that time. The account of the arrangements would indicate that the hanging is to be a sort of exhibition for the benefit of the neighboring Indian tribes.

Our Washington correspondent sends a letter tracing in an interesting manner the condition of American currency from the early days of wampum down to the crisis of 1857, from which time on the present generation is tolerably familiar with the subject. He also draws a picture of President Grant moving the ship of State in the present storm with the aid of his trumpet and his first-mate Babcock, which will be found to be striking.

M. Thiers has been recalled to Paris by a notice of impending political movements of large importance. M. Thiers has been recently recognized as the leader of the Liberals, and as the political atmosphere has been lowering for some days, the public need not be surprised at any future announcement. Like Henry Murger, the Bohemian, every man interested in France should keep a valet, not only to tell him the time of day when he calls him in the morning, but also the ruling Government of the hour.

The Evangelical Alliance, for the assembling of which there have been two years of preparation, was opened in New York last night at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among the distinguished men from abroad were Lord Alfred Churchill; Payne Smith, the Dean of Canterbury; Charles Reed, M. P., of England (not the novelist); Dr. Parker, author of "Ecce Deus;" Prof. Decopper, of Paris; Prof. Dorner, of Berlin; several professors from German universities, and many others of equal prominence.

One thing every man ought to do at this time, viz.: Pay the small current debts which, as a rule, are held by minor dealers, or workmen, who need their money from day to day. There is no doubt that "panic" has served as an excuse for not paying bills which might have been discharged as well as not. The time has passed when this excuse has even a plausibility with regard to the debts in question. For all the every-day purposes of life, there is now an ample amount of money in circulation everywhere.

The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania have, on the motion of Mr. Buckalew, approved, in Committee of the Whole, the following constitutional novelty: "The practice of *boring* shall be defined and punished by law, and shall include any corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice as a *common lover* for or against the passage or approval of laws. The punishment for the offense shall be by fine and imprisonment." If there can be any objection to this constitutional provision, it is that the practice of *boring* has been so closely limited by the definition.

A correspondent, whose letter we print this morning, congratulates Chicago in a timely manner upon the fortunate escape that our local financiers have made in rejecting the policy of issuing loan-certificates, which had been adopted in several other cities. St. Louis is already reported as regretting the step, and the New York experience may yet prove embarrassing to its banks, though it can no longer affect Chicago or the West very materially. Another citizen writes to complain of the hardship of setting off deposit accounts with notes made by the depositors and not yet matured. This was done only during the severe strain of three or four days upon the banks, and then with mutual concessions that were usually satisfactory to both the banks and depositors. We do not believe that the practice has been at all general within two or three days.

The American Geographical Society in New York has received a letter from Dr. Bushnell, a corresponding member of the Society, now on the west coast of Africa, stating that a German exploring party is to start soon from Cabenda, a town about 53 miles north of the Congo River, and, proceeding gradually eastward, keeping up communication with the coast, cross the continent on the line of the Equator, and ultimately establish communication with the western and eastern coasts. It is also stated that an English and French expedition are striving to accomplish the same purpose. There is evidently going to be plenty of work for Stanley soon

Yellow fever is raging as badly as ever at Shreveport, La., and Memphis, Tenn. At the former place, the scourge is abated, if at all, only by the frightful depopulation it has already caused; there were twenty-two interments yesterday, twelve whites and ten blacks. Out of forty-one deaths in Memphis, twenty-seven were from yellow fever, and the citizens have issued an appeal for aid, addressed to the whole country, and begging for the co-operation of the Mayors of the various cities to secure it. Money is most needed to buy food, bury the dead, and shelter the orphans. The public charities are exhausted, and the wealthier citizens are much censured for deserting the city and leaving to the poorer classes the care of the afflicted. Subscriptions may be sent to John Johnson, Mayor of Memphis.

The retirement of Mr. Boody from the Presidency of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and the election of a Tracy Board of Directors, indicates a very probable change in the policy of that Company. Hitherto the Wabash has been the largest feeder of the Lake Shore Railroad. The election of a majority of Directors who are also interested in the Canada Southern Railroad, suggests a transfer of the business *via* the Canadian line. By this route the distance between Toledo and Buffalo is considerably shortened and easy gradients secured, the only drawback being the delay and inconvenience of ferrying across Detroit River. The carrying out of this programme might lift the Canada Southern out of its difficulties and enable it to make the connections with Chicago and Detroit at an early date. Meantime it will be interesting to note how ex-Secretary Cox succeeds in the new role of railroad President.

We print elsewhere a much-trumpeted article from the New York *Tribune*, demanding an extra session of Congress to provide for the immediate resumption of specie payment. It offers no plan for the consideration of Congress, however, but places its trust in the superior wisdom of Gen. Grant and the Administration party. Thus comes like darkness in the light rather than light in the darkness. The occasion is undoubtedly a good one for the Republican party to restore public confidence, not only in the financial system of the country, but in itself as the governing party. But we fear that the occasion will be permitted to go by unimproved, as so many others have been. As regards the return to specie payment, the *Tribune* has said nothing that is calculated to help either the Republican party or the country out of the embarrassment. It has simply printed a sophomorical article on the subject.

The Philadelphia *Press*, as will be seen in its article published in another part of this paper, clamors for the Government to aid in the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The proposition is simply infamous at this time. The present responsibility of the Government for the undertaking, with its kindred evils, is limited to the making of the enormous land-grant which constituted the objective point of the enterprise,—the only *terminus*, in point of fact, that the railroad is likely to have for some time to come. Every additional encouragement to proceed with the work would be an additional responsibility and, in view of the recent collapse, a new sin. However great the deception has been, and however severe the resultant sufferings may prove to be, there is no call upon the Government to atone for the sins of others, or assume the guardianship of those who have been betrayed.

The Chicago produce markets were again strong yesterday, and grain was active and higher, there being numerous buyers for cash. Mess pork was quiet and firm at $14.37½@14.50 cash, and $13.00@13.12½ seller December. Lard was quiet and firm at 7¾@7¾c per lb cash, and 7¾c seller December. Meats were nominally firm at 8¼@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼c for short clear, and 8@10¾c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firm at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and strong at 8¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was in good demand, and 4c higher, closing at $1.04¾@1.04¾ cash, and $1.06¾ seller November. Corn was active, and averaged 3c higher, closing lower at 36¾@37c cash, and 39¾@40c seller November. Oats were active, and ¾c higher, closing at 30¾c cash, and 33¼c seller November. Rye was quiet, and 2c higher, closing at 63c. Barley was quiet, and 4@5c higher, closing at $1.34@1.35 for No. 2, and $1.05 for No. 3. The live-stock markets were a trifle more active, and sheep and hogs were firmer, the former advancing 25c. Cattle sold at $2.00@5.75, and hogs at $4.00@4.60.

The New York State Democratic Convention adjourned after making the following nominations: Diedrich Willers, Jr., Secretary of State; Asher C. Nichols, Comptroller; Daniel Pratt, Attorney-General; Thomas Baines, Treasurer, Sylvanus S. Sweet, State Engineer and Surveyor; James Jackson, Canal Commissioner, and George W. Millespaugh, State Prison Inspector. The resolutions invoked the spirit of Thomas Jefferson to watch over the rights of the States and insure the supremacy of the civil over military authority. The Congressional salary-grab was denounced, and President Grant was included in the denunciation, which the Republican conventions, with surprising uniformity, have neglected to do. The Republican party was arraigned for the Credit Mobilier frauds, and President Grant personally censured for rewarding one of the defenders with a foreign mission and another with Federal patronage to help elect him Governor of his State, which is somewhat personal to Messrs. Bingham and Butler. President Grant was still further condemned for his patent panic remedy, and the recollection of Democratic financiering proudly recalled, which is certainly magnificent by comparison. It was claimed, also, that the Democratic party in New York was the first to give low canal tolls and promote cheap transportation. Gov. Seymour dwelt with particular emphasis upon these two points in his closing speech.

THE SITUATION.

The only event in local financial circles yesterday, which was not in the right direction, was the protest of a check for $880 on the Marine Company. The liabilities of this institution are too small to be of any moment to the general banking business of the city, and, although the affair was generally known on the streets, it did not cause a ripple in business circles. The Marine Company still has fourteen days, under the law, to pay the demand made upon it. Among the banks there is a stronger feeling of security than at any time since the failure of Fisk & Hatch. The amount of currency in most of the banks is steadily and rapidly increasing. The express receipts of currency in this city yesterday were **$3,555,000**, which is $500,000 more than has been received during any one day since the new influx began. One great relief that will be afforded by these heavy receipts of money is the payment of the notes maturing in banks at this time. The Eastern railroads report no special change from the situation on Wednesday, which means that they are shipping stock and grain as rapidly as their facilities permit. The Western roads have entirely recovered their business, which indicates that the money for grain has already reached the farmers and country dealers. One of the most encouraging features of the day is to be found in the reports from the manufacturing establishments, most of which have all they can do, some of them working nights and Sundays. The Chicago Rolling Mills, which employs 1,500 hands, has not yet discharged a single workman, and the management foresee no necessity for reducing either in their force or wages. There was an advance of about 4 cents in wheat, and corn held the price of the preceding day. The shipments were 215,000 bushels of wheat and 140,000 of corn. The belief is expressed that there is nearly enough money on 'Change to buy up all the grain in Chicago. The wholesale merchants report that they are making their collections much more promptly than they had anticipated. Late in the day there was a slight anxiety, owing to wild rumors on the street of new and serious trouble in New York, which was soon dissipated when the report was found to be without foundation. Such rumors must be expected for some days to come, and they should not be heeded until they are fully confirmed.

The failure of Grinnell & Co., a firm of New York brokers doing business for Vanderbilt, was the sensation of the day in New York. They had been carrying Lake Shore, Western Union, and New York Central for Vanderbilt, and had hypothecated several thousand shares of these stocks, distributing them among thirty-three different brokers, Lawrence & Co., R. M. Sartshorne, L. T. Hoyt, and Leatt, Strong & Co., being mentioned as among the heaviest holders. When the Grinnell failure was first announced, it occasioned neither surprise nor anxiety. The subsequent information that the firm had been put into bankruptcy, and that the Court had granted an injunction restraining the holders of their collaterals from selling, caused great indignation. The effect of the injunction is to lock up about $1,500,000 which might be realized on the sale of the stocks. Collusion is freely charged, in which Augustus Schell is said to be implicated, and the firm has been expelled from the Board. The failure of stock-brokers at this time has little significance. The effect has been discounted, as it was well known, when the Exchange was closed, that many brokers would be compelled to suspend whenever the rules should be enforced. Vanderbilt seems to have adopted the Jay Gould policy of letting his brokers suffer for his sins; and, if others go down, the commercial community will be in no wise affected. The best feature of the situation in New York is the gradual reduction of the loan-certificates, brought about by the regular payment of notes or the sale of collaterals on which they were issued. This news is strengthened by the fact that greenbacks declined to two and three cents premium over loan certificates, which indicates that the latter are worth from 2 to 3 cents more than the day before, when greenbacks were quoted as high as 5 cents. There was also a shipment of £244,000, or about $1,220,000 gold, from Liverpool yesterday, showing that the demand for breadstuffs is asserting itself.

The signs are encouraging all over the country. In many places there are no evidences of a panic whatever. No suspensions are reported throughout the West. A great deal of money has gone into the country. The farmers have at no time sacrificed on their grain. When the price declined there was no money to buy, and consequently no shipments made. This lasted only a few days, and the farmers have been getting about a dollar a bushel right along. It is altogether probable that the crops are now moving more rapidly, by way of reaction and on account of increase in demand, than if there had been no financial flurry. The movement of the crops is the hinge upon which the prosperity of the country turns, and it has been well lubricated with greenbacks during the past week.

HOW THE FARMERS CAN "RESTORE CONFIDENCE."

It is the commonest remark of the day that the present panic has grown out of a want of confidence in the banks. Those who are seeking for the cause attribute it in general terms to the refusal of the banks to pay; and even so well conducted a journal as the St. Louis *Republican* joins in the cry against the banks. There has clearly been a want of confidence, but its cause must be sought elsewhere than in the banks themselves, which are only the thermometer showing what the state of the weather is.

The function of a bank is to receive and lend the circulating capital of the country. This circulating capital is taken in by the bank in the form of deposits. It does not consist of actual currency, though payable in currency if demanded. It consists, for instance, of a cargo of wheat afloat, a cargo of dry goods or any other merchandise in transit from the producer to the consumer, or of iron in course of manufacture to the order of a railroad company, against which the shipper or manufacturer has made a draft on the purchaser. This draft, the purchaser being supposed to be solvent, the bank receives as a deposit; and it is the multiplicity of such deposits that constitutes 93 per cent of what the bank takes in over its counter, and which constitutes its demand liabilities. The carrying of produce, or the rolling of iron into rails, represents the legitimate business of the country, and this kind of circulating capital comprises the bulk of what is called bank deposits. The movement of stocks or real estate does not constitute any part of the circulating capital of the country, and if banks touch these things they do so at their peril. Speculation in stocks is mainly confined to New York, and, before the panic, required the use of about fifty millions of bank deposits out of perhaps twelve hundred millions of such deposits in the whole country,—the remainder of which is presumed to have been employed in the manner we have described. Of the bank deposits made up in this way, not more than 5 per cent is in currency—some authorities say not more than 3 per cent. The great bulk is in checks, bills, or drafts drawn against property in transit, or property in course of production, which are equivalent to each other in making up the exchanges of the country. One element (a very small one, perhaps) of what is called want of confidence in the banks is a want of confidence in the ability of the parties receiving this property to pay for it when it arrives.

The largest element of the want of confidence, however, pertains to mercantile paper, in which the banks have invested the bulk of the deposits at varying rates of interest; that is, the notes of hand given by merchants who have borrowed this circulating capital for thirty, sixty, or ninety days, as the case may be, until the consumers of their merchandise in turn can pay them. The largest amount of the assets of a bank consists of these promises to pay, and the main element of the want of confidence, so far as it exists, is summed up in the want of confidence in the ability of those who owe the merchants to pay them, so that they in turn can pay the banks. The question, therefore, to consider in estimating this want of confidence is, whether those who owe the city merchants will be able to pay, and this brings us to the country merchants, and lastly to the farmers, who constitute in the West 75 per cent of the merchants' debtors. Will the farmers pay the merchants so that the merchants can pay the banks?

That is the situation in a nutshell. That they will be able to do so does not admit of question. The rapid manner in which the crops are being moved and the rapid manner in which the flood of currency is pouring in here to move them—at the rate of three millions per day—shows that business is recovering from the shock, that the circulating capital of the country is once more in motion, that the farmers *can* pay the merchants, that if they do so the merchants *can* pay the banks, and that the banks will thus be enabled to *restore confidence*. The effects of payment are already shown to some extent in the banks, on the Board of Trade, in the quotations of grain and provisions, in the business houses of the city, on the railroads, and in the faces of the people on the streets. It rests with the farmers to save everybody, including themselves, from the disastrous consequences of a financial crisis. If they will use the money they are now receiving to pay what they justly owe—no more and no less—the clouds will roll away. Let them pay what they owe and then vote as they please. If they wait to be sued, and thereby push the country merchant into insolvency, and he forces the city merchant into insolvency, the worst consequences may be apprehended. If there should be a general collapse, the price of grain would certainly fall, along with everything else; the farmer would have less to pay with than he has now, and at the end of much litigation and hard feeling there would be a reconstruction of trade on the basis of cash down. All the country stores would be placarded with the motto: "Trust was a good dog; Bad Pay killed him."

THE OSAGE CEDED LAND CASE.

Our dispatches have given an account of a large meeting held at Osage Mission, Kansas, on Wednesday, for the discussion of a land question of some magnitude, which has lately excited considerable feeling in that State, and has heretofore been extensively argued before the Secretary of the Interior at Washington.

In the year 1863, Congress passed an act granting to the State of Kansas the alternate sections of land along a strip of country 20 miles wide, to aid in the construction of a road from Fort Leavenworth, south through the State, in the direction of Galveston. The projected road was the one since built and known as the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. The grant was to take effect upon the definite location of the line of the road, and any of the lands which the Government might previously have allocated were to be made up to the State from other Government lands lying along the line of the road. At the time of the passage of this act, the Osage Indians owned a large reservation in the southern part of Kansas, through which the projected road was to pass. Upon the same day that the act granting lands to the State in aid of building the road was passed, another act was passed authorizing the President to proceed to make treaties with the Indians in Kansas, and to extinguish their titles. In accordance with this act, a treaty was negotiated with the Osage Indians, on the 25th of September, 1865, which provided for the sale to the United States of a strip off of the eastern side of their reservation, thirty miles in width, for the sum of $300,000. This is the body of lands known as the "Osage ceded lands," and concerning which the dispute in question has arisen. The treaty expressly provided that the lands should not be open to settlement by pre-emption or homestead entry, but should be sold by the Secretary of the Interior for cash, said lands to be surveyed and sold as public lands are "under existing laws, including any act granting lands to the State of Kansas in aid of the construction of a railroad through said lands." The fourth article of the treaty provided that any settlers who might be on the lands at the time of making the treaty should have the privilege of pre-empting a quarter-section each at $1.25 per acre, and the records of the Land Department show that there were only 142 settlers who were on the lands and availed themselves of this provision of the treaty.

The treaty was proclaimed in March, 1867, and immediately thereupon the Railroad Company proceeded to locate its line, and applied to the General Land-Office to have the alternate sections of land, as provided in the act of 1863, withdrawn from sale, and set apart for the road. The Commissioner, Mr. Joseph Wilson, decided that, under the treaty, the Company could not take the alternate sections, but the whole must be sold. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. O. A. Browning, who, after a thorough examination of the question, decided that the grant of the act of 1863 attached, and the State was entitled to the lands to aid in the building of the road; and, upon the 8th of January, 1868, the Department formally withdrew the lands from sale in favor of the State for the Railroad Company. At this time, there were no settlements upon the land, except those of the 143 persons above mentioned, and the Railroad Company was beginning operations upon the northern portion of its line. Relying upon this decision of the Government, the Company proceeded to build its road, mortgaging the lands to obtain means for doing so.

On the 10th of April, 1869, Congress, by joint resolution, provided that settlers living upon these Osage ceded lands should, for the period of two years from the passage of the act, be entitled to purchase the same at $1.25 per acre, adding the proviso "that nothing in this act shall be construed in any manner affecting any legal rights heretofore vested in any other party or parties." It is under this resolution that the present contest has arisen. The settlers claimed that it opened the whole reservation to settlement, railroad lands and all. The Company, of course, held to the validity of its grant. Settlers flocked in, and the officers of the local United States Land-Office allowed them to purchase of the lands hitherto reserved to the Railroad Company, despite the Company's protest. The case was finally carried again to the Secretary of the Interior, who decided that the joint resolution of 1869, by its proviso, preserved the rights of the Railroad Company to the alternate sections of land, and that they could not be sold to settlers. This covers the cases of what are known as the "canceled entries," the Government, however, returning the money paid at the time the entries were made. These cases are not very numerous, the main contest now settling down upon the Company's right to that portion of its grant, 318,000 acres, for which it has received its patents from the Government, and to which there are no adverse rights except those of pure squatter sovereignty.

It is difficult to see how in the face of such a uniform line of decisions by the Secretary of the Interior, the last of which was fortified by an opinion from the Assistant Attorney-General, the title of the Railroad Company can at this late day be invalidated. At least it is a question which must be decided not by mass-meetings and stump-speeches, but by the Supreme Court, where it will doubtless find its way in the end.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday, Oct. 14, occur "the October elections," which were, a year ago, so momentous with the fate of the country—a financial fate only to be averted, we were then told, by the re-election of Grant.

The canvass in Iowa has this year been one of commanding prominence. A Governor and Legislature are to be elected for two years, and, while all candidates profess the same views on the all-absorbing railroad question, the issue is straightly joined between those who recognize a paramount party allegiance and those who do not. The strength of the latter is believed to be in their local nominations, made without reference to party; and the Republicans rely upon the election of their State ticket because it has been the habit of a great majority to vote that way. It is certain, however, that members of the Legislature, called by whatever name, will have pretty well-defined views on the power of the people to control corporations. The rival State tickets are:

Anti-Monopoly.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
	Governor,	
Jacob G. Vale,	Cyrus C. Carpenter,	
	Lieutenant-Governor,	
C. E. Whiting,	Joseph Dysart.	
	Judge of Supreme Court,	
Benjamin J. Hall,	Joseph M. Beck.	
	Superintendent of Public Instruction,	
Daniel W. Prindle,	Alonzo Abernethy.	

Indiana holds elections, Oct. 14, in certain new Judicial Circuits, for Judges and Prosecutors, the present incumbents having been appointed by Gov. Hendricks, last spring, under an act revising the judicial system. The Judges so appointed, and whose places are now to be filled, are: First Circuit, William F. Parrett, Third, F. Emerson; Fifth, J. R. Cravens; Seventh, O. F. Roberts; Ninth, J. S. Hester; Tenth, Francis Wilson; Eleventh, O. M. Wilborn; Thirteenth, S. Turman; Seventeenth, G. A. Johnson; Twentieth, T. H. Palmer; Twenty-second, S. C. Wilson; Twenty-fifth, J. J. Cheney; Twenty-seventh, John U. Pettit; Twenty-eighth, J. R. Slack; Thirtieth, E. P. Hammond; Thirty-first, H. A. Gillespie; Thirty-third, E. V. Long; Thirty-fourth, J. S. Osborn; Thirty-sixth, C. N. Pollard. Most of these are Democrats, and partisanship crops out more or less in the canvass for their re-election. The "railroad question" appears to be dodged by conce[a]ment the point at once.

In Ohio, Oct. 14, a Governor, State officers, and Legislature are to be elected for two years, and issue is joined to see whether the Democrats may win by resurrecting the platforms and leaders of twenty-five years ago. The new-party movement began with a State ticket, and ended there; and voters who had packed up to leave the Republican ranks will wait until the old Democratic flag is hauled down. Gov. Noyes' majority will be from 75,000 to 100,000, unless the panic upsets all political calculations. The State tickets are:

New Party.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
	Governor,	
Isaac C. Collins,	Edward F. Noyes,	William Allen.
	Lieutenant-Governor,	
A. Saunders Piatt,	Alphonso Hart,	Barnabas Burns.
	Justices of the Supreme Court,	
P. B. Ewing,	William White,	H. C. Whitman.
D. W. C. Loudon,	Walter F. Stone,	Chas. H. Scribner.
	Attorney-General,	
Seraphim Meyer,	John Little,	M. A. Daugherty.
	State Treasurer,	
Jona. Harshman,	Isaac Welch,	George Wagner.
	Comptroller of Treasury,	
C. P. L. Butler,	William W. Wilson,	J. K. Newcomer.
	Member of Board of Public Works,	
James McBeth,	Philip Y. Hersing,	Chris. Schunck.

In Pennsylvania, a Judge of the Supreme Court for fifteen years, and a State Treasurer for one year (first time by the people), are to be elected, Oct. 14; also, a Legislature for one year. The incumbent Treasurer, Mackey, is the financial man of the Hartranft-Kemble ring, and was found to be, in time past, a speculator in fancy stocks, with the State's money, through the Philadelphia broker Yerkes. There seems to be a genuine demand that his books be overhauled, and his defeat, if such a thing were possible, would, it is said, be the signal for a crash. But "the ring" is still potent, although much shaken by late events. The candidates are:

Democratic.	*Republican.*
	Judge of the Supreme Court,
James R. Ludlow,	Isaac G. Gordon.
	State Treasurer,
Francis M. Hutchinson,	Robert W. Mackey.

Oregon elects, Oct. 13, a member of Congress vice Wilson, deceased, and the candidates are: James W. Nesmith, Democrat; Hiram Smith, Republican. The Republicans elected the Congressman (Wilson) in June, 1872, by 850 majority, and gave Grant 4,074 majority in November.

California elects a Judge of the Supreme Court and some local Judges, Oct. 15, and the Anti-Monopolists, who carried all their local tickets for the Legislature, Sept. 3, are now more perfectly organized as Independents. Their candidate for Supreme Judge is E. W. McKinstry, now one of the District Judges in San Francisco. The Republican candidate is Samuel H. Dwinelle, also a District Judge in San Francisco, and the Democratic is Samuel B. McKee, the District Judge at Oakland. All these are, by antecedents, Democrats.

Connecticut holds town elections, Monday, Oct. 6, and votes on the question of making Hartford the sole Capital.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

It is announced from Washington as the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, that he has no authority under the law to appoint a Receiver for a National Bank which furnishes a certified check in lieu of currency on the demand of a depositor. There is no doubt that the position is correct. There is nothing in the National Currency act, or its amendments, authorizing a compulsory winding-up of a National Bank for the refusal to pay money on a check. There is a provision for the voluntary liquidation of a bank which refuses the payment of checks, but, in case the bank declines to adopt this process, there is only an indirect and contingent means for placing its affairs in the hands of a Receiver. A Receiver may be appointed if the bank in question has not an amount of currency on hand equal to 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of deposits and circulation in certain of the larger cities, and to 15 per cent. in all other cities. There is a strong presumption, of course, that no National Bank will decline to pay currency to its depositors so long as it has the legal reserve on hand or an amount approaching it. Even when the reserve is exhausted, the bank has thirty days to make it good after notice is served that a Receiver will be appointed. The other provisions for the appointment of a Receiver are: (1) When there is a deficiency in the special surplus, which applies only to banks of not less than $5,000,000 capital; (2) when the capital stock is below the minimum; (3) in the failure on the part of the bank to select a redeeming agent or to redeem its notes; (4) in the failure to sell off the capital stock held by the banking association as prescribed by the law; and (5) when a bank certifies checks unlawfully,—that is, certifying a check when the person drawing it has not the amount of money in bank specified by the check so certified. Consequently, a bank cannot be placed in the hands of a Receiver, under the National Currency act, even though it refuses to pay checks drawn on deposits, if its reserve is good or if it shall be make good within thirty days after notice from the Comptroller of the Currency. The only relief for the creditor is to proceed in bankruptcy as in the case of any other corporation in default.

Obituary.

During the last few days, death has been busy among prominent men in this country and Europe. It is not so long since the war, nor so long since the news of the sinking of the Alabama thrilled the whole country, that Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge on that occasion, has been forgotten. He was born in North Carolina, in 1810, and was appointed midshipman in 1827. He was then attached to the West India squadron, in which Raphael Semmes was commanding as a junior officer. In 1831, he underwent a course of instruction at the New York Naval School, and received his warrant as passed midshipman in 1833. In 1836, he was assigned to the sloop-of-war Erie, then attached to the Brazilian squadron, and three years after was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the navy. He took part in the naval operations connected with the Mexican War. In 1852, he was assigned to the frigate St. Lawrence, and remained at sea until 1855, in which year he was promoted to the rank of Commander. During the early part of 1862 he was ordered to Portsmouth to take command of the Kearsarge, and was ordered in special service to cruise after the Alabama. With the history of that famous cruise, his discovery of the Alabama at Cherbourg, the battle off the French coast, and the triumph of the Kearsarge, the public is already familiar. The victory gained for him promotion to the rank of Admiral, the commission dating from the time of the battle with the Alabama. Since that time, Admiral Winslow has been in delicate health, growing out of the shock his system received at that time. He died at his home at Boston Highlands, Mass.

Three prominent clergymen have also died within a few days past, the Rev. John Farrell, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario, Canada, the Rev. John H. Pollard, acting-pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at Brooklyn, and the Rev. George M. Randall, Episcopal Bishop of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The first-named was widely esteemed for his philanthropy. The latter was but 32 years of age, and was regarded as one of the most promising young clergymen in the Roman Catholic denomination. He was ordained in 1867, and the same week was assigned as curate to the parish in whose service he died. The third, Bishop Randall, was consecrated in 1866, and at the time of his death resided in Denver, and presided over a diocese of 140,000 souls. He died of pneumonia. Two prominent journalists also died, both on the same day, the 29th ult. The one was the Hon. Augustus O. Evans, who had been connected with several papers in New York, was latterly the proprietor of the Hudson County *Democrat*, and in 1856 was Speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives. The other was Col. Charles J. Biddle, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Age*, who was also one of the veterans of the Mexican War.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Railroad Directors in Quincy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, held here, the resignation of Benjamin Smith as President was received and accepted, and Henry Root, of this city, elected to fill the vacancy. Daniel Paulin, of Quincy, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Board. Mr. Smith expresses his determination to extend the L. B. & W. Road to this city.

The officers and new Board of Directors of the T., W. & W. Road are expected here to-night.

Policy of the New Directory of the Wabash Road.

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—It is officially stated by the new management of the Wabash Road, that the policy of the road will be one of harmony between the interests of the Wabash, Canada Southern, Lake Shore, and New York Central Roads. That the Company will not be managed in exclusive interests of any one of its connections.

Verdict for Damages Against the Illinois Central Railroad.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 2.—The jury in the case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co. *v.* the Illinois Central Railroad to-day awarded to plaintiffs the sum of $43,560. The suit was to recover damages claimed for delay in shipments of grain during the war.

MARINE DISASTER.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 2.—The Lake Superior mail steamer which arrived here to-day reports the steam barge Mary Robertson ashore just above Little Current, with a hole in her bottom and her hold full of water. She has a load of lumber from Collin's Inlet for Chicago. The steamer Algeria, with steam-pumps, is going to her assistance.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Brooklyn *Union* to-night, at the head of its editorial columns, explicitly withdraws, and expresses its regret for having published, statements concerning the circulation and ownership of the *Tribune*, for which the *Tribune* last winter brought a libel-suit against it.

POLITICAL.

Nominations Made by the New York Democratic State Convention.

Another Large Farmers' Gathering at Lexington, McLean County.

Patrons of Husbandry Hold a Rousing Pic-Nic at Oshkosh, Wis.

New York Democratic Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Democratic Convention met this morning and the resolutions were read. The series opens by inviting the co-operation of all citizens who agree with the Convention in certain fundamental principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, including the support of State Governments in all their rights, and the supremacy of the civil over the military authority. The Congressional Salary bill, members who vot ed for it and all who have taken the back pay, also President Grant, who signed the bill, are denounced and the repeal of the bill demanded. The Republican party is pronounced utterly unworthy the confidence of the people for having permitted the Credit Mobilier frauds to pass unpunished, in which its two Vice Presidents, more than its United States Senators and its five chairmen of the five chief committees of the House of Representatives were guilty participants, and the two foremost defenders of which have been rewarded by that party's head—one with a foreign mission and one with the use of the Federal patronage to elect him Governor of a neighboring State.

The interference of the Federal authority in the affairs of Louisiana were denounced, and a revenue tariff is demanded which shall stop enriching one section at the expense of other sections. Specie payments are also demanded.

The following is the text of two of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That in the midst of these widespread calamities and the general distress, we scout the President's pill for panics,—more inflation, more subsidies, more ballooning,—and we point the country to the true remedy and cure, in the tried and historic principles of the old Democracy, applicable throughout our National, State, and municipal life, which limit and localize most jealously the powers entrusted to public servants, which enforce honesty and frugality in public and private affairs, which prescribe equal taxation for all, and a currency as good as gold; and we hold out to the farmers of the United States the right hand of hearty fellowship in their just resistance to the exactions of monopolists, and their just demands for these great reforms.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Liberal Republicans worthy coadjutors, and we especially invite them to unite with us in our efforts to restore pure Government in our State and Federal administrations.

The resolutions are closed by the assertion that the party, having inaugurated low tolls and cheap transportation against the violent opposition of the Republican party, reaffirms its policy at this time.

After the resolutions were read, cheered and adopted, the Convention proceeded to make nominations. Diedrich Willers, Jr., and Judge Charles Wheaton were put in nomination for Secretary of State. The name of the latter was subsequently withdrawn, and Willers was nominated by acclamation.

Asher C. Nichols was nominated for Comptroller; Daniel Pratt for Attorney-General; Thomas Baines for Treasurer; Sylvanus S. Sweet for State Engineer and Surveyor; James Jackson for Canal Commissioner; and George W. Millespaugh for State Prison Inspector.

After cheers had been given for the ticket and the platform, and the usual thanks to officers voted, the Chairman, ex-Gov. Seymour, made a short address, congratulating the delegates upon the work they had done. He said, also, that the Democracy took the lead in the great subject of cheap transportation by sure and practical means,—lifting canal taxation off from food, fuel, and lumber, and making the necessary reduction of charges on competing railroad lines.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Another Grand Rally of McLean County Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ill., Oct. 2.—The second grand rally of farmers took place at this place to-day. There was a long procession with bands and banners. There were numerous mottoes on the banners expressive of the feelings of the people engaged in this movement, a number of which we give: "We are in favor of controlling by law all corporations of our State;" "We invite the co-operation of all men;" "Our rights we will have, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must;" "Let the office seek the man, and not the man the office;" "None but live-stock should be watered."

J. B. Crum, of Lexington, was elected Chairman, and J. S. Mahan, Secretary.

The exercises were opened by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hoy. The reception speech was made by Mr. James Carter, who referred to the long procession, with twelve national flags, and to Lexington in the East as being the first scene of war in the revolutionary struggle, and the omens of victory which cling about the present movement.

After music, Mr. W. A. McKeighan, a farmer of Livingston County, was introduced, and at once interested his audience.

[PO]LITICAL.

[...] Made by the New York [Democ]ratic State Convention.

[Th]e Farmers' Gathering at [...]on, McLean County.

[Patrons of H]usbandry Hold a Rousing [Picni]c at Oshkosh, Wis.

[D]emocratic Convention.

[...] Oct. 2.—The Democratic Con[vention ...] morning and the resolutions [...] series opens by inviting the co[operation of all] citizens who agree with the Con[...] in fundamental principles enun[ciated by] Jefferson, including the sup[...] governments in all their rights, and [...] of the civil over the military au[thority ...] Congressional Salary bill, members [...] and all who have taken the back [pay ... Presid]ent Grant, who signed the bill, [...] and the repeal of the bill de[manded ...] Republican party is pro[nounced] unworthy the confidence of the [...] permitted the Credit Mobilier [...] unpunished, in which its two [...] more than its United States [...] five chairmen of the five chief [...] the House of Representatives [pa]rticipants, and the two foremost [...] which have been rewarded by that [...] with a foreign mission and [...] of the Federal patronage to [...] of a neighboring State. [...]ance of the Federal authority in [L]ouisiana were denounced, and a [...] demanded which shall stop en[...] at the expense of other sec[...] payments are also demanded. [...] is the text of two of the resolu[tions]:

[...] in the midst of these widespread [...] general distress, we scout the Presi[...]nics,—more inflation, more subsidies, [...] and we point the country to the true [...] in the tried and historic principles [...] applicable throughout our Na[...] municipal life, which limit and lo[...] the powers entrusted to public [...] enforce honesty and frugality in pub[...] which prescribe equal taxation [...] as good as gold; and we hold [...] of the United States the right hand [...] in their just resistance to the ex[...] and their just demands for [...].

[...] we recognize in the Liberal Repub[licans ...] coadjutors, and we especially invite [...] with us in our efforts to restore pure [...] our State and Federal administrations, [...] are closed by the assertion [...] having inaugurated low tolls and [...] against the violent opposi[tion of the Re]publican party, reaffirms its policy [...].

[R]esolutions were read, cheered and [...] Convention proceeded to make [...] Diedrich Willers, Jr., and Judge [...] were put in nomination for [...] State. The name of the latter was [...] withdrawn, and Willers was nomi[nated by accl]amation.

[...] Nichols was nominated for Comp[troller; ...] Pratt for Attorney-General; [...] for Treasurer; Sylvanus S. [...] Engineer and Surveyor; James [...] Canal Commissioner; and George [...] for State Prison Inspector. [...] had been given for the ticket and [...] and the usual thanks to officers [...] Chairman, ex-Gov. Seymour, made a [...] congratulating the delegates [...] they had done. He said, also, [...] Democracy took the lead in the great [...] cheap transportation by sure and [...] means,—lifting canal taxation off from [...] and lumber, and making the neces[...] of charges on competing railroad [...].

[Con]vention then adjourned sine die.

Grand Rally of McLean County Farmers.

[Special] Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[...], Ill., Oct. 2.—The second grand [...] farmers took place at this place to-day. [...] a long procession with bands and [...] There were numerous mottoes on the [...] expressive of the feelings of the people [...] to this movement, a number of which [...] "We are in favor of controlling by law [corpor]ations of our State;" "We invite the [co-operati]on of all men;" "Our rights we will [get pe]aceably if we can, forcibly if we must;" [...] office seek the man, and not the man [...];" "None but live-stock should be [...]."

[...] of Lexington, was elected Chair[man ...] J. S. Mahan, Secretary. [Ex]ercises were opened by prayer, by the [Rev. ...] Hoy. The reception speech was made [by J]ames Carter, who referred to the long [...] with twelve national flags, and to [...] in the East as being the first scene of [the] revolutionary struggle, and the omens [...] which cling about the present move[ment].

[...] music, Mr. W. A. McKeighan, a farmer [of Liv]ingston County, was introduced, and at [...] interested his audience. He confined him[self ...] discussion as to the struggle between [...] and labor.

[After] dinner, the large crowd reassembled [and w]ere addressed by J. Shack[...] of Bloomington, who spoke [of the] financial situation. He attributed the [...] distress in the West, during the last [...], to the contraction of the currency; [...] that there is not enough money in [...] pay the taxes, National, State, [...] as at present the National banking [...] country at large; that the Republ[ican ...] fraud upon [...] a representative of Eastern capital [...] no relief could be expected so long as it [...] in power. He spoke of the injusti[ce of n]ational legislation, enriching the East and [impove]rishing the West and South; urged a free [system] of National banking, and the issuance of [gr]eenbacks, to be used in the purchase of [...] and for circulation among the people. [...] R. P. Morgan was called out during the [...] and greeted with repeated cheers. He made [a] speech, and announced his intention to [deliver] an address at Danvers in a few days, in [which] he would attempt to demonstrate the [feasibi]lity of State control over railroads, and [the] utter folly of intrusting these interests of [the pe]ople to Congress.

[Sp]eeches were also made by J. M. Bishop, J. [...] and R. M. Guy, of the Lexington Gran[ge].

[The] meeting was a large one, and great en[thusi]asm was manifested.

An Utterance on Back-Pay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[MAD]ISON, Wis., Oct. 2.—The Republican Con[ventio]n, which nominated Phineas Baldwin, a [farm]er, for the Senate from the Western Dis[trict] of this county, besides declaring that the [Repub]lican was the true party of progress, anti[-mono]poly, and reform, delivered the following [lett]er on back-pay:

[Res]olved, That we denounce the action of our Sena[tors a]nd Representatives in Congress who received, [vote]d for, or favored in the least what is commonly [know]n as back-pay, and we hold that any public officer [who] endeavors to procure any increase of emoluments [of hi]s office, either retrospective, present, or prospec[tive], should be severely denounced, requested by his [cons]tituency to resign, and be considered as ever [here]after disqualified to receive any office of honor or [emolu]ment within the gift of the people.

A Patrons' Picnic at Oshkosh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[O]SHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 2.—To-day the long[-talk]ed-of picnic of Grangers took place on the [fair]-grounds. The day has been one of rare [beau]ty—clear, warm, and pleasant. At 10 o'clock [the] Patrons of Husbandry, to the number of [...]00, assembled at the Court-House, where a [pro]cession was formed. The dust of the roads [...] made the farmers' teams and wagons some[wh]at gray, but with the regalia on, and the [lad]ies wearing neat little white aprons, [and] with banners flying, the procession [pre]sented quite an imposing appearance. [The]re were a great number of car[riag]es and wagons, making the procession a very [long] one. When the band-wagon, which as[su]med the lead, reached the fair-grounds, the [las]t vehicle had not left the centre of the city. [The]re were in the procession representatives [fro]m all the Granges in the county and from [ma]ny Granges outside, but some of them did [not] come fully organized and were without ban[ne]rs. The following were some of the banners [dis]played:

"Algoma Grange No. 33. We Work for All." "Fraternity, Equality, and Fair Exchange." "Fair Play and Fair Work." "Ceres, Goddess of Grain; Pomona, Goddess of Fruit; Flora, Goddess of Flowers." Winnebago Lodge Patrons of Husbandry No. [...], Clemensville Grange No. 29, and Nekimi Grange No. 64 bore appropriate mottoes. Forward Grange No. 5 bore the motto: "Equal Rights to Labor, and an Equitable Distribution of the Profits." Menah Grange No. 109 displayed a painted banner representing a farmer holding a bunch of wheat in his hand; over him was written: "The Hand that Holds the Bread." Underneath the picture was the word "Monopolists," coupled with a pun on the Latin, in these words: "Soc et tu-um."

The Hon. Matthew Anderson, of Dane County, delivered an address, taking strong grounds against monopolies, and urging the Patrons to keep up their organization.

The utmost good feeling prevailed among all present. Addresses were also delivered by Judge Pulling on "The Horse," and the Hon. H. N. Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, on "The Dairy." The number of people on the fair-grounds to-day is estimated by good judges at 15,000. The receipts at the gate amounted to $3,000.

Nomination for Congress in the Third Massachusetts District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Henry L. Pierce, Mayor of Boston, was to-day unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention of the Third District for Congress, vice Whiting deceased. He is very popular in the district, and it is doubtful whether the Democracy will be able to persuade anybody to make a contest with him. If he takes his seat when Congress meets, Leonard R. Cutler, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, will become acting-Mayor. The regular election of a new city government will occur on the second Tuesday in December.

FAIRS.

Kane County Fair.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 2.—The Kane County Fair is an assured success. The entries of stock of all kinds are numerous and very fine. There is a very fine show of horses. The Fletcher Norman Horse Company exhibit several very fine thoroughbreds of that famous breed, both imported and bred here. The fine Southdown flocks of Lee & Herrington are on the ground, and the display of swine is very fine. Belden's fine herd of short-horns are noticeable. He is a breeder of no mean pretensions. The entries of farm products are excellent, the wheat and vegetables especially. Floral Hall is full of the handiwork of the ladies, and there is the most excellent display of rustic work ever exhibited in the State.

Trotting is the order of every day, and promises to be an animated feature. To-day, the race for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes was a hotly-contested one, and was won by John Yates, beating Black Frank in three straight heats.

To-morrow the race for horses that have never beaten 2:36 comes off, for the purse of $200; and on Saturday is the race open to all horses, for $300.

The running race of a single dash of half a mile was a sharp spurt, and was won by Duffee's bay gelding from Crystal Lake.

J. R. Underwood offers several fine premiums of his celebrated silverware for ladies' riding and driving, which comes off Saturday.

To-morrow the Grangers also have their gathering on the grounds.

Mrs. George Thompson exhibits a fine collection of green-house plants.

Wenona Union Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Oct. 2.—The exhibition of the Wenona Union Fair began at 1 o'clock to-day, when the books were closed. The entries numbered 2,500,—600 more than last season. The receipts are over $3,[...],—$1,300 more than last year. The attendance was good to-day, and the show magnificent. Mr. Neeley, one of the prominent thoroughbred dealers, says the show of cattle and hogs cannot be beaten.

The running-race to-day was won by Billy Jinks. Best time, 1:55¼, mile heats, best three in five. A large number of prominent trotting and running horses are entered.

To-morrow is believed to be the best day of the fair. The grand parade takes place on Friday.

Weather fine, and present prospects very flattering for an exhibition second only to the State Fair.

International Industrial Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The third International Industrial Exhibition is a success. Machinery is exhibited from St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Detroit, Nebraska, Cleveland, Toronto, and Springfield, Mass., but none from Chicago. Cincinnati is next to Buffalo in display. There is a grand show of home goods.

The Indianapolis Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2.—Competent judges place the attendance at the Exposition this afternoon at not less than 40,000, perhaps more. Such an immense crowd never gathered in Indiana before. The buildings and grounds, thirty-six acres, were literally thronged. Seven trains this morning brought eighty heavily loaded coaches, and later trains nearly as many more, while thousands came from the neighboring country. Every hotel and boarding-house is crowded. To-morrow is the municipal holiday, when another crowd will attend. Over 5,000 head of horses, cattle, &c., are already in the pens and stalls, with hundreds entered to-day. This is unquestionably the grandest live-stock show in the country. The success of the Exposition is placed entirely beyond a question.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

[ERIE], Pa., Oct. 2.—The third day of the State Fair brought at least 30,000 people to the grounds. The utmost satisfaction is expressed at the display, which is generally conceded to be the best ever given by the Society.

Utah Territorial Fair.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 2.—The Territorial Agricultural Fair opened here to-day. The display of animals, fruits, and domestic products are unusually fine. The attendance is large.

CASUALTIES.

Collision on the Michigan Central.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 2.—Early this morning the westward-bound express-train on the Michigan Central Railroad, due here at 3 o'clock, was run into by a freight, also going west, under the following circumstances. A heavy grade [...] entering the city when at Dickinson. The express, then [...] cars upon the track, stalled and stopped. An endeavor was made by the express to tow the detached cars into the depot, but, the track being frosty, they could not ascend the grade. Another freight suddenly came in view, and before action could be taken ran into the express, telescoping two sleeping-cars, demolishing the freight engine, and throwing several cars from the track. Fortunately but one passenger was hurt, this being Mrs. Hubbard, of Iowa City.

Thrown from His Horse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Last evening a son of P. P. Parish was thrown from his horse, striking his head against a fence and breaking his skull. He died from the effects of the fall in one hour.

Killed by a Fall Down Stairs.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—A teacher at the Rockwell Street School-House, named Miss Jennie M. Silcox, died yesterday noon from injuries received a few hours previously by falling down the steps of the school building.

Serious Damage to Property and Loss of Life Caused by a Flood.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 2.—The Town of Tampass was inundated Saturday last by a sudden rise in the creek that flows through the place. The water was so swift that soon twenty houses were carried away, including the Post-Office and contents and the stores of Messrs. Woods and Chalson and contents. Six persons are known to have been drowned.

A Street-Car Runaway in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—As car No. 22 on the Fourth Street and Chouteau Avenue Railroad was crossing Almond street this evening a heavy transfer wagon collided with it and broke its brake. The car started again, but the horse became frightened and ran away, and, in endeavoring to check him, the driver broke the other brake, and the car became unmanageable. There was another car immediately in advance filled with ladies who became greatly alarmed at the prospect of being run into, and jumped from the car in the face of the runaway horse. Mrs. O'Malley was run over, and her skull so badly fractured that she died in a few minutes. Mrs. Mary Ryan had her leg broken, and nearly every one in the car was more or less injured. The driver of the runaway horse was also badly bruised and cut.

PERSONAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—At a session of the Louisville Presbytery, to-day, a petition from the former parishioners of Gilbert H. Robertson, deposed from the ministry for immoral conduct one year ago, was presented, asking his restoration to the privileges of membership in the church. The petition was referred to a committee, who will report to-morrow.

SPORTING.

Third Day of the Fall Meeting of the Dexter Park Club.

The Attendance Still Limited—The Racing Remarkably Good.

Professor Wins the 2:45 and Brother Jonathan the 2:27 Race.

Goldsmith Maid to Appear in Public To-Day Probably for the Last Time.

Garnier Vanquishes Daly in the Championship Match.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

The third day of the Dexter Park fall races was undoubtedly a success, from a sporting point of view, although the attendance was not so large as could reasonably have been expected, considering the favorable character of the weather and the excellent sport provided. Still, the attendance was tolerably satisfactory in regard merely to the receipts at the gate. It is but doing justice to say that, whilst the assemblage was not so large as it should have been, the sport itself was unusually good; and we do not remember on any previous occasion having come from the Park with greater satisfaction at the day's amusement.

THE FIRST RACE

was between the following horses of the 2:45 class, viz.: Professor, Marion, Amy B., Nettie Collins, and Ida. Before the race, Amy B. was the favorite in the pools at fair odds, and even after she was beaten in the first heat she was still the favorite. The result of the second heat, which she won, caused her friends to press forward with their money freely. In the third heat their calculations were upset,—Amy, as will be seen by the synopsis below, trotting a foul race, and being distanced. Professor won the heat, and, Amy B being the only opponent worth beating, and she having been ruled out by the mishap of the third heat, of course took the race. The following is a synopsis:

First Heat—The scoring was extremely tiresome, half-a-dozen attempts being made to get away. They were finally sent off to a good start, Marion being about a length behind the other four, who were even. Before the gate was reached Nettie Collins had jumped to the front and taken the pole, which she kept for a little while, developing good speed. When nearing the quarter pole, however, she left her feet, and Professor, who was second, went away head, and remained there for the rest of the heat. Nettie's break was such a bad one that Amy B. got ahead of her. The latter made a gallant struggle with Professor all the way around, but was not steady enough to reach, a break at the turn and another at the distance flag materially retarding her progress. Professor won by five lengths, not having made a skip or misstep in the mile. Amy was second, Nettie Collins third, Ida fourth, and Marion last. Time, 2:32¼.

Second Heat—Directly the word was given, which was done when the horses were fairly even, Nettie Collins shot ahead and went to the pole, closely followed by Professor, who was traveling at a gait that was neither a trot nor a pace. He had to be broken up to get him down to square work, and he fell behind in consequence. As soon as he became settled, he started after Collins again, who was now several lengths in advance. They ran away from all the others going up the stretch, and at the half-mile pole were neck and neck. Going around the turn Collins broke badly, and Professor went to the front. Before he struck the home stretch, Marion and Amy B., who turned in good style, caught up with him, and they had a pretty race down. Amy outfooted Professor by about half a length, and beat him home that much. Marion was third, Collins a poor fourth, and Ida, who was behind all the time, distanced. Time, 2:35.

Third Heat—The horses went around the turn just as they left the pole—Professor, Collins, and Amy B. in the front and almost even, and Marion a couple of lengths behind. At the quarter pole Professor's head showed in front, and aided by a few jumps and his peculiar gait, he drew away from all of them. Amy B. then went up, and fell far behind before she regained her feet. At the half-mile pole Professor was well in advance, and Collins was second, and Marion third. Going round the turn, Amy, who had been doing some good traveling, passed the second and third horses in rapid succession, and entered the home stretch with a good show of winning the heat. Nearing the stand both her and Collins went to pieces, and there was considerable swerving which required all Mr. Simpson's skill to avoid with Marion. Professor came home first, and then there was a complaint of foul entered against Collins driver by Simpson, who argued that he would have been second but for the swerving above alluded to. It took the judges a long time to decide the matter, but they finally ruled that Marion should take second place and Amy be distanced for fouling. The time of the heat was 2:34.

Fourth Heat—The scoring was a dreary waste of time, but a perfectly even start was afterward effected, and the spectators in their admiration overlooked the delay. Professor and Nettie Collins went ahead of Marion at the start, and before the quarter pole was reached Professor was far enough ahead to insure him the heat. He won without any trouble, and therefore the race was between the other two for second place. Marion showed better speed in the race than in any of the others, and finally beat her in after a hard struggle by a couple of lengths. Time, 2:38¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was between Mollie Morris, Badger Girl, Thomas L. Young, John H., and Brother Jonathan, horses of the 2:27 class. Badger Girl was the favorite in the pools at the start, at an average rate of 100 to 60 against the field. At the end of the first heat, which she lost, she was still the favorite at good odds, and even after the second heat, which she also lost, there could be found men willing still to bet that she would come out the winner. Accordingly, the backers of Brother Jonathan earned a snug sum by buying him in the field, as he won the race in three straight heats, and exhibited speed the like of which has not been witnessed here this season. Mollie Morris, that trotted so good a race the preceding day, failed to realize her friends' anticipations. Thomas L. Young was of no particular account in the race, and John H was a mere cypher, being distanced in the first heat. The following is a synopsis of the race:

First Heat—It was hard work to get them off in any thing like even shape, and the scoring was long and tedious, rendering the horses excited. The field finally passed the stand in line, but the starting judge neglected to say go, and the recall had to be given amid the hoots of the spectators. Then there was more [...] but word was given at last, and away they went close together. Badger Girl took the pole almost immediately, but she broke on the turn, and lost a great deal of ground in consequence. Brother Jonathan, Thomas L. Young, and Mollie went ahead of her several lengths, and were leading her easily at the quarter. Passing the pole, Jonathan was five lengths ahead of Young, between whom and Mollie there was a tight struggle for second place. Neither one of them was able to catch the leader. Going up the stretch, Badger Girl settled down to work, and drew up rapidly. At the half mile pole she was fourth and gaining, but she broke again on the upper turn, and was thrown back worse than ever. Entering the home stretch, Jonathan was still leading, and Mollie and Young were second and third respectively. Badger Girl, having steadied down meanwhile, was sent after them again, and she showed some fine trotting. Young was passed by her, and then she collared Mollie. The race between them for second place was close and exciting for a time, but the Girl broke again at the distance pole, and when they ended she was a close third. Brother Jonathan won by four lengths, Mollie being second, Badger Girl third, Young fourth, and John H., who was nowhere in the race, distanced. Time, 2:25.

Second Heat—This heat was a splendid one from start to finish. When they left the wire, Mollie was a little to the rear, and the other two were even. Jonathan clung to the pole like grim death to a decayed African, and went around the turn faster than he ever traveled in public before. The other three could do nothing with him at all, Badger Girl being worse off in this respect than any of them. Jonathan flew past the pole in 35½ seconds, leading Mollie, second, by two lengths, she leading Young by about the same distance, and he leading Badger Girl. Going up the stretch Jonathan gradually increased his lead until at the half-mile he was five lengths in advance of the nearest, which was still Mollie. Rounding the turn Badger Girl went by Young, and a few yards further on was even with Mollie. Entering the home-stretch she left her behind, and went after Jonathan, who was responding nobly to the whip and voice of his driver. Half way down the stretch she caught up with him, and an exciting contest followed. A false step on the part of Jonathan would have ruined him. But he held his ground, and kept just a neck ahead of the mare, who was pushing him hard. They passed under the wire in this order, amid loud applause, in 2:24. Mollie was third and Young last.

Third Heat—Badger Girl got the worst of the start, which was only an average fair one, and was effected with considerable difficulty. Little Mollie took the pole at the turn and went quite a distance ahead, being six lengths in advance at the quarter. When that point was passed Brother Jonathan settled down to his work, and exhibited great speed going up the stretch. The race between him and Mollie was even for a time, but she could not stand the pressure, and was taken off her feet at the half-mile pole. Badger Girl, who had made a break herself earlier in the race, now let out, and going around the turn passed Young and Mollie, both of whom were behaving badly. Jonathan, however, was not pulled a pound, but was kept going as if he was being crowded, and his lead could not be reduced. He came in an easy winner in 2:25, Badger Girl second, Young third, and Mollie Morris distanced for running the greater part of the way from the half-mile pole.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Purse of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:45; $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

C. Blizzard's ch. g. Professor	1	2	1	1
J. C. Simpson's ch. m. Marion	5	3	2	2
D. P. Bissell's g. m. Nettie Collins	3	4	3	3
G. W. Bushnell's b. m. Amy B.	2	1	dis.	
T. P. Roach's b. m. Ida	4	dis.		
G. Sullivan's b. m. Henriette	dr.			
R. Whitehead's b. g. Whitehead	dr.			

Time—2:32¼, 2:35, 2:34, 2:38¼.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $1,500 for horses that never beat 2:27; $750 to first, $500 to second, and $250 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. S. Frazer's b. g. Brother Jonathan	1	1	1
J. S. Howell & Co.'s g. m. Badger Girl	3	2	2
Thomas Oliver's s. g. Thomas L. Young	4	4	3
S. Armstrong's bl. m. Mollie Morris	2	3	dis.
J. A. Batchelor's b. g. John H	dis.		

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	36¼	1:12	2:25
Second	35½	1:11	2:24
Third	36	1:12	2:25

TO-DAY'S RACES

Will consist of the free-for-all and the running race. In the former the famous horses Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, Fred Hooper, Bashaw, Jr., and St. James will contend. This will probably be the last opportunity to see Goldsmith Maid, and it is said that Budd Doble, her driver, will urge her to her fullest speed in the race. Of course she will win first money, but there will undoubtedly be a close contest for the other moneys by the rest of the field, which are pretty nearly matched. There are three entries for the running race,—Prairie Boy, Lady Fairfield, and Buckshot, which are evenly matched.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—The eighth game of the series between the Baltimores and Philadelphias was played here to-day, in the presence of about 800 spectators, the weather being exceedingly fine for play. But so much time was lost in selecting an umpire that darkness came on long before the game was finished, and it was finally decided on the score at the end of the fifth inning. Brainard, notwithstanding his continued illness, pitched for the Baltimores; Bechtel, in consequence of Zettlein's illness, pitching for the Philadelphias. In the sixth inning Mack took Bechtel's place, the Baltimores batting him as freely as they had Bechtel, and scoring six runs, five of which they earned. On the Philadelphias going to the bat, they scored five runs, when it grew too dark to play any longer, and the umpire called the game, of which the following is a summary:

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—Eighth game of the championship series between the Baltimores and Philadelphias.

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A
Radcliffe, 3 b	2	3	1	3	Cuthbert, l. f.	2	2	0	0
Craver, c	0	1	2	0	Wood, 2 b	1	1	2	1
Pike, r. f.	1	2	0	0	Malone, c	1	1	0	0
Carey, 2 b	0	0	3	1	Meyerle, 3 b	1	1	0	2
York, l. f.	1	0	1	0	Bechtel, p	0	2	1	1
Force, s. s.	2	3	1	1	Fulmer, s. s.	0	0	0	4
Hall, c. f.	1	0	3	0	Treacy, c. f.	1	0	2	0
Mills, 1 b	1	1	4	0	Mack, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Brainard, p	2	2	0	0	Devlin, 1 b	0	0	9	1
Totals	10	12	15	5	Totals	6	7	15	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Baltimore	0	3	1	2	3	—10
Philadelphia	0	1	2	1	2	— 6

Runs Earned—Baltimore, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Bases on Errors—Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 3.
Umpire—Frank Sellman, Maryland Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Base-ball—Bostons, 17; Philadelphias, 7.

BILLIARDS.

GARNIER VANQUISHES DALY IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The billiard match between Garnier and Daly for the championship of America, the diamond cue, and $1,000, took place to-night at Tammany Hall. The game was the four-ball carom, upon a Collender table. The betting has been largely in favor of Daly, but Garnier won the game in the forty-seventh inning by a score of 1,500 to 1,224. Garnier's average, 31 43-47; Daly's, 26 2-47. Largest runs—Garnier's, 150, 111, 171, 178; Daly's, 249, 112, and, on the last inning, 182. Garnier will probably relinquish the diamond cue to Cyrille Dion, the last challenger, in which case, Daly challenges again.

At the close of the game Daly announced that he would play any man in the country for $2,500.

THE RING.

BILLY MADDEN

answers the challenge of James Stephens, of Du Page County, by saying that William Gillmore, his backer, has made a deposit of $25 with the city editor of the *Times*, to fight Stephens, or any other man, bar none in America, at 124 lbs, for $500 or $600, within 100 miles of Chicago. Billy will fight Stephens at either 124 lbs or 125 lbs, as he may agree; and, as he means business, either Stephens or any other man who can fight at those weights can cover the deposit, and articles will be drawn up on their presenting themselves for the purpose.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB RACE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The yacht-race between the yachts of the New York Yacht Club, for two cups presented by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, worth $500 each, was sailed to-day over the Club course, from the Narrows to the light ship, and return, about 40 miles. The cups were won respectively by the schooner Eva and sloop Vision.

THE BATTLE OF BUSINESS.

Henry Ward Beecher Explains What It Is, and What is His Opinion of It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Henry Ward Beecher lectured this evening in Music Hall, on the "Battle of Business." He gave it as the result of his observation that no other occupation made such demands on the nervous energy of men, was so beset with inducements to dishonesty, as mercantile life. The fault is not that men do not want to be honest, but that the majority of them do not know how to be. They think it is all right to do as others do; or, more likely, they imitate without thinking at all of the moral quality of the act.

Mr. Beecher was especially severe on the stock gamblers, saying that they deserved the halter if any criminals did. The only consolation in reviewing the career of these men was the assurance that few of them kept their ill-gotten wealth long. He had lived to see six or eight Kings of Wall street dethroned. In the strife of business men regard only the end and do not scruple much about the means. If it seems necessary to buy a Legislature to insure the prosperity of their schemes, they buy one. All the great corporations know the price of the old members of a Legislature, and quickly find out what the new ones can be had for. The men who are bought the easiest over—the cheapest—are the farmers, not because they are in fact more venal, but because in their simplicity they are compromised and involved before they know it. The lawyers and merchants, more accustomed to the arts of schemers, are more wary. They have to be fished for more patiently, and are only secured at a large expense.

Speaking of the power of the great corporations of the country, Mr. Beecher declared that if the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies should conspire to do it, they could elect the President of the United States. This was the first delivery of this lecture.

WASHINGTON.

Refusal to License as Engineers Other than United States Citizens—Salaries of Treasury Officials—The United States Courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE POOR EMIGRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—One of the numerous hardships to which foreigners who are invited to our fair country are subjected, is illustrated by an opinion just rendered by the Acting-Solicitor of the Treasury, which makes an amendment of the existing law quite necessary. In the first place, it is an open question whether pilots and engineers of steamboats are officers thereof, within the meaning of the law. This question is admitted by the Acting-Solicitor to be one which is not free from doubt, and its solution is not found either in the direct provision of the statutes or the decision of courts. His opinion, that pilots and engineers are officers of vessels, depends therefore upon the application of general principles and such aid as he could gain from the act of Feb. 28, 1871.

It appears that a Scotchman who came to this country and promptly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States asked to be licensed as an engineer under the provisions of the act above designated, and, such license being refused by local inspectors in the district where the applicant had established a residence, an appeal was made to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the ground that the applicant possessed no other means of livelihood than that of engineering. The Secretary referred the matter to the Solicitor, who replied that in accordance with acts bearing upon the case the applicant cannot be licensed as an engineer, and employed on board any steamer that is licensed or enrolled, for the reason that he is not a citizen of the United States. The act of June 18, 1867, provides that officers of vessels of the United States shall, in all cases be citizens of the United States.

THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

The Treasury Department declines to grant the request of officers in various parts of the Union connected with the Department, that their drafts for monthly salaries may be made payable in the city nearest to, or at which, the officers are on duty, instead of at New York. The request was made because the present condition of financial matters renders it difficult for the officers to realize upon their receipts as soon as the drafts could be obtained direct from Washington.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The regular term of the United States Supreme Court begins on the 20th instant, and that of the Court of Claims on the 13th. Only two of the Justices of the former court have yet arrived here, although all are expected by the day of commencement of the term. Chief Justice Drake and one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Claims returned here from their summer vacations about three weeks ago, and it is understood that the other members will arrive in time to be present at the opening of the court.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President has issued an order consolidating the First Collection District of Vermont with the Second and Third Districts, and, in a few days, two districts of Rhode Island will be consolidated.

UNNATURALIZED FOREIGNERS CANNOT BE OFFICERS OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

The Collector of the Treasury adheres to his decision that unnaturalized foreigners cannot act as steamboat officers, even as pilots or engineers. Declaration of intention to become citizens will not answer. They must be fully naturalized.

POSTAL EXPENSES.

The sum of $1,681,000 was placed to the credit of the Third Assistant Postmaster General in New York, to-day, for disbursement in the payment of the various expenses of the postal service.

PESTILENCE.

Thirty-one Deaths from Yellow Fever in Memphis on Yesterday—The Benevolent Associations in Want of Funds—Appeal for Aid—Twenty-two Interments of Yellow Fever Victims in Shreveport Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 2.—The total number of deaths in the city from 6 o'clock last night to 6 this evening was forty-five, of which twenty-nine died of yellow fever. In the cases of three or four there were no attending physicans to return certificates, so it may be safe to put the

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS

at thirty-one. This large increase is attributed to the very warm weather and the filthy condition of the infected portion of the city where a majority of the deaths occurred. But the disease is now spreading so rapidly that even a thorough fumigation of the entire city would hardly prevent its becoming an epidemic. There are reported to-night 250 cases in Pinch and the northern part of the city, and in South Memphis there are from 50 to 75 new cases. The situation is so alarming to-night that the Mayor has called a meeting of the physicians to-morrow to consider as to the best means of preventing, if possible, its further spread.

The Howard Association to-night has applications for thirty-eight nurses, but have none to send out. The infirmary is also full, and a great number of cases are reported at the City Hospital. The Howards are

OUT OF FUNDS,

and can get nothing from the city, except one-tenth of the $10,000 appropriation, which they have already drawn and expended; and their expenses now amount to $600 a day. Fifteen hundred dollars was raised for them from the banks to-day, but that will not carry them through the week, and, even with the daily subscriptions by citizens, and without assistance from other cities, or from the 20,000 of our absent citizens, the Howards must disband and the poor starve or die unattended. The scourge has now assumed its most malignant pitch. Scores of people are leaving the city every day, and, when to-night's report of the ravages of the disease to-day is published, the number will be largely increased. The following are

TO-DAY'S INTERMENTS,

only the names of those who died from yellow fever being given: A. Mayer, aged 45; E. Herfelder, age 20; Moss Klein, age 22; Louise Russ, age 15; F. C. Evans, age 45; Martha Yancey, age 45; Ann Bauer, age 46; C. Cross, aged 38; Emma Gagle, age 41½; Ellen Mahony, age 38; Bridget Waters, age 58; Ella Galaher, age 6; S. Cox, age 42; Edward Allison, age 25; Thomas Turner, aged 17; John Brinkman, age 6 months; W. McMahon, age 6; months; Rosa Guarley, age 31; George Richardson, age 15; John McGuire, age 45; Patrick F. Barrett, age 8, yellow fever; Mrs. Rhodes, age unknown; John Crawford, age 63; John E. McEwen, age 24; Bob McLeon, age 50; C. Kelly, age 23; May Jordan, age 45; A. L. Panmen, age 17; B. Jackson, age 36. Total numbers of deaths from yellow fever, 29; from other causes, 16.

To the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 2.—There were forty-one interments to-day; twenty-seven from yellow fever.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Executive Committee to-day, the following appeal was made to the country for aid:

To the Charitable, through the Mayors of the Cities of the United States:

The yellow fever is increasing daily. Sickness and death prevail upon every side, and business is suspended. For the sake of suffering humanity send moneyed relief at once to our City Treasurer. All our charitable societies are exhausted, and private charity itself is almost exhausted. Memphis has always promptly responded to the calls of the distressed in other cities. She asks their assistance in return to relieve her dire distresses. The occasion is so deplorable that we appeal without hesitation, but lament the necessity. Money is what we need, to pay nurses, to buy food, to bury the dead, and to shelter the orphans and helpless.

Direct by telegraph to John Johnston, Mayor City of Memphis; A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association; J. J. Busby, Chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee; A. E. Frankland, Secretary of the Citizens' Executive Committee; J. G. Lonsdale, James Elder, J. J. Murphy.

There is much bitter feeling toward absent rich citizens, who contributed nothing to aid in expelling the disease, but have left the poorer classes to bear the burdens.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 2.—Interments to-day: Johanna Thorn, 35; John Smith, 27; John T. Pierce, 30; Mary Griffin; Annie Whitesell Delaney; Mrs. H. McCall, 67; Lafayette Mitchell, colored, 57; Mattie Munday, 15 months; Lee Blackstone, 19; Henry Dreyfus, 28; Martha Riggins, colored, 22. Total, 12 whites; 10 colored.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2.—The *Gazette* to-night received the following dispatch denying the report of yellow fever at Marshall, Texas:

MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 2.—The report that we have yellow fever here is false. There is none here.

(Signed) J. M. HALL, Mayor.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 2.—The panic at Calvert has about subsided, since Houston doctors have pronounced it not the yellow fever, and the quarantine will be raised and trains will commence regular trips to-morrow.

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 2.—Neither cholera nor yellow fever prevail in this State. The general health is good. All reports to the contrary are untrue.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of the Ohio River Commission—Memorials to Congress—State Aid Asked for the Expense of the Commission.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—The Ohio River Commission met this morning, reorganizing its committees with the same Chairmen and Secretaries. The Executive Committee consists of Thomas Sherlock, Ohio; J. P. Hale, West Virginia; John Means, Kentucky; James Trackney, Illinois; Gen. L. Noble, Indiana; George S. Thurston, Pennsylvania; the Hon. E. A. James, Tennessee. Mr. Thurston is Chairman. A Committee on Legislation, one from each State, was appointed.

A resolution was adopted for each State to appropriate $3,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission.

A memorial to Congress for the improvement of the Tennessee River by removing the Muscle Shoals obstructions, with a resolution requesting Congress to consider the same, by E. A. James, of Tennessee, was adopted.

An appropriation of $750,000 was asked for the next fiscal year for the above.

Mr. Sherlock, of Ohio, offered a resolution to widen the cut pass through the falls 100 feet, and to request the Government to take immediate possession of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Adopted.

Mr. Gracey, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to increase the appropriation for the Cumberland River improvement, lower river, $20,000, and upper river to $75,000. Adopted.

Resolutions to request Congress to order surveys with a view to extend the slack water to within three miles of the forks of the Kentucky River, and surveys of the head-waters of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, with a view to determine the practicality of supplying water to the Ohio by reservoirs, were adopted.

Resolutions providing that no private corporation shall control any future canal connecting the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers with the ocean where the Government aids were adopted.

The Commission adjourned to meet in Washington at the call of the Chairman.

RELIGIOUS.

The Evangelical Alliance Holds Its First Session in New York—Distinguished Representatives of the Orthodox Faith on the Platform—The Welcoming Address.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Evangelical Alliance was inaugurated to-night by a special reception at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. Its magnitude as a Christian Convention has served to attract prominent Churchmen from all parts of the country here, and hundreds of editors and reporters for religious journals all over the country have applied for places at the reporters' desks. The ceremonies to-night were much delayed by the crowd, and the speaking did not begin until 9 o'clock. The platform was reserved chiefly for the foreign delegates. On the platform were Lord Alfred Churchill, of England; Payne Smith, who is Dean of Canterbury; Charles Reid, Member of Parliament of England; Dr. Parker, author of "Ecce Deus;" Prof. De Capper, of Paris; Prof. Dormer, of Berlin; Dr. Krummacher, of Germany; Dr. Coxe, of Ohio, the oldest man present; Dr. Speers, of the University Jena; Christian Lied, of Bonn; John Stoughton, of London; Rev. Sheshada, of Bombay, and many others.

The audience filled the entire hall, from pit to dome; for, as usual, more tickets had been issued than the building would seat persons. Naturally, there was some confusion, but, altogether, the reception was fairly managed. The usual religious ceremonies were gone through with—singing and praying; then followed the addresses of welcome and the responses. Among the speakers were Lord Alfred Churchill and Prof. De Capper, both of whom spoke with strong foreign accent. The services were not concluded until a late hour. Nothing of striking importance was said, as the meeting was not for discussion, but solely for the interchange of good feeling.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The delegates attending the sixth annual session of the Evangelical Alliance were received this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. On the platform of the large hall in which the reception took place every seat was occupied by foreign delegates and many of the prominent men of the city, and in other portions of the building not even standing-room could be obtained. The interior decorations were graceful and elaborate. The flags of all nations symbolical of the cosmopolitan character of the Conference were intertwined with happy effect, whilst over the platform were placed in large gilt letters the names of such prominent reformers as Calvin, Wycliffe, Bunyan, Edwards, and Knox.

About 9 p. m. the Chair was taken by W. E. Dodge.

After the rendition of the hymn:

"From all who dwell below the skies,"

by the audience, and reading of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. C. Marston, of London, the Rev. Dr. Adams was introduced by the Chairman, and, on advancing to the front of the platform to deliver

THE OPENING ADDRESS,

was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He thought it a pleasure in the name of the Christain people of the country to address words of welcome not only to those present from this country, but to those from abroad. Some of the delegates were known as personal friends for a long time, while others were known by their works of scholarship, for the author of a good book, as well as the writer of a good Christian hymn, was at home in every part of the world. The projector of some new and successful scheme of Christian benevolence was welcome as a friend wherever there were Christians to worship. Pleasant it was to grasp the hand of those with whom they had been long, though unspoken, in sympathy. But they came not now as strangers, for they were all fellow-citizens of saints and of the household of God. He welcomed them most heartily to America, her churches, her pulpits, and her homes. The event of the evening marked an advancing epoch in the great drama of human history. The hemispheres were separated by the mighty billows of the Western Ocean, but as time advanced they saw how more and more they were unified in the one great plan, purpose, and province. The old perpetuates itself in the new, and the new was not a sudden creation. As one traveled over this continent, he could not help noticing that European history had notched itself even into the soil. He claimed that America had a right to the fame of every patriot, and scholar, and philanthropist of the Old world. [Applause.] Calvin did not go in person on expeditions to the American coast, but Colma, Knox, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, and Hooper were all living in America to-day. John Hampden did not cease to live when he fell, for that noble statesman still lives in the new land. The good old cause for which Algernon Sidney prayed with his latest breath on Tower Hill, in London, did not perish when he was beheaded. It seemed to him as if the audience were connected with events that took them back to the ashes of Huss, and olden times, and it seemed as if the air was filled with spirits of the mighty dead, the common ancestor of all bidding them to behold with gratitude those institutions of the land which were the result of faith and of the agonies of those now long since gone. Free religion, free Bible, free schools, and free souls were the legacy of the past and present. The great themes of discussion were to be Christian faith before works, and Christian hope. Whatever was of essential value would in the course of time become the property of all. There was no private property in good thoughts, good deeds, and good men. The great names associated with scholarship, piety, and philanthropy were common property, and could not be subdivided. All inventions would, in the course of time, become universal. He regretted to say that many of those who were expected to grace the meeting by their presence had departed this life, but he was certain that the spirits of the departed were conscious of what occurred on earth, there were many who were not indifferent to a scene like the present. He referred in feeling terms to Dean Alvord, Bishop McIlvaine, and others whom death had carried away, and concluded by welcoming most warmly and cordially the foreign delegates.

LORD ALFRED CHURCHILL,

of London, was next introduced. In a few well-chosen remarks he thanked them for the warmth of their reception, and read a congratulatory address from the London Branch of the Alliance to the New York Branch. He believed that the results of the Conference would be felt far and wide throughout the civilized world, and assured them that the people in Great Britain were fully in sympathy with them.

THE REV. DR. STOUGHTON,

of London, was next introduced, and, after expressing thanks for the hearty welcome, said England and America spoke the same language, and it was reserved for them to spread the Gospel.

OTHER REMARKS.

Remarks were made by Dr. Fisch of Paris, the Rev. S. Coolon of Geneva, Dr. Dormer, of Berlin, Dr. Christlieb, of the University of Bonn, the Rev. Owen Stuart, of Holland, the Rev. Narayan Sheshodri, of India, and Charles Reed, M. P., of London.

The meeting adjourned.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Meeting in Brooklyn to Consider the Subject.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Academy of Music, Brooklyn, was filled last evening in every part by citizens assembled to protest against any aggression upon the public school system, and to take measures to secure its permanency. A number of clergymen were on the stage. The principal speaker in his address said: "We demand high schools, so that Protestant children need not be compelled to complete their education in Roman Catholic academies and colleges. We demand normal schools, more school-libraries, and the Bible in the public school. There should be no sectarian appropriations, and all religious and charitable institutions should be placed on a like footing with other property-owners, alike subject to assessment and taxation."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—For Friday, in the South Atlantic States, continued northeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain. For the Middle Atlantic States, easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. From New England to the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, cooler and clear weather. For a portion of Lake Erie and the Ohio Valley, easterly winds, cloudy, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Missouri Valley and thence to Lake Michigan, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness. For Lake Superior and Minnesota, northeasterly winds, backing to north and northwest, with continued low temperature.

THE VIENNA CONGRESS ON THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Vienna Congress has assented by unanimous vote to the proposition that it is desirable, with a view to their exchange, that at least one uniform observation of such character as to be suitable for preparation of synoptic charts be taken and recorded daily and simultaneously, at as many stations as practicable throughout the world. The formal announcement of the principle, with such sanction, tends directly to the exchange of signals, service, and weather reports between all civilized nations. It is interesting in reference to American reports to know that the Chinese Government is preparing for the establishment of a system of storm-warnings and weather reports for China and the Chinese coast of the Pacific.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2.—John H. Farquhar, Ex-Secretary of State, and President of the Meridian National Bank of this city, will be buried to-morrow afternoon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 6d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 33s 9d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs, quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 2—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for account, 92⅝. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 95; do of '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91⅜; Erie, 43¼. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 13-16 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £1,904,000. No change in the rate of discount at the Bank of England.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3.—5-20s of 1862, 96¼.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Rentes, 56f 95c. Specie in the Bank of France has increased during the week £4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—Evening—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅞@9d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 14,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red Western wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 33s 3d. Cheese, 61s 6d. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 664, making 1,980 for three days, against 3,310 for the same time last week. Under a large decrease in supply, prices have advanced about ½c since Monday. The market closes firm at 6½@9c for poor to fair Texans; 10@12½c for common to prime natives. Sales include 20 cars Texans, 6@6¾ cwt, at 8¼@9c; 10 cars, scant 5 cwt, at 6½c; 13 cars Missouri steers, 6 cwt, at 10@10¼c; 7 cars Ohio, 7 cwt, at 11@11½c; 7 cars Illinois, 8 cwt, at 12½c; and 18 cars Kentucky steers, 7@7½ cwt, at 11¼@12¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,200, making 9,050 for three days, against 10,300 for the same period last week. The demand is strong for both sheep and lambs, and prices have advanced. Sheep firm at 4½@6¼c; lambs active at 6¼@8¾c. Sales include: 1 car Ohio sheep, av 75 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, av 77 lbs, at 5⅛c; 1 car, av 95 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car State, av 81 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 99 lbs, at 6c; 1 car Canada, av 122 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car State lambs, av 51 lbs, at 6½c; 2 cars, av 64 lbs, at 8c; 1 car, av 60 lbs, at 8¼c; 1 car Pennsylvania, av 62½ lbs, at 8½c; 2 cars, av 65 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car Canada, av 73 lbs, at 8c.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,800, making 10,130 for three days, against 11,790 for the same time last week. None on sale alive. Dressed firmer and higher, closing at 6¾@8¼c for extreme weights.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 56 cars reported to arrive, 1,224, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,182. The market was moderately active, and strong at yesterday's prices. About 1,100 were disposed of. Sales include: 419 Illinois steers, averaging 1,136@1,336, at $5.50@5.80; 184 Indiana steers, av 1,116@1,543, at $5.50@6.37½; 13 Michigan steers, av 1,096, at $4.62½; 37 Texas steers, av 1,020, at $3.40; 80 Canada steers, av 1,107@1,197, at $4.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000, making a total supply for the week thus far of 6,800. The market was moderately active at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs, $5.00@5.25; Western sheep, $4.25@4.75. Sales include 300 head Michigan sheep, averaging 83@130, at $4.50@5.00, and 600 Canada lambs, averaging 70@79, at $5.50@5.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,600, making a total supply for the week thus far of 15,300. The market was active at 10c per cwt advance on yesterday's rates. All the stock in the pens was disposed of. Yorks in request. Sales include 1,300 Ohio and Indiana hogs, averaging 206@300, at $5.00@5.30.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Trade movement was slow with commission houses, but there was a fairly active jobbing trade to-day. Cotton goods were steady in price at current rates. Ellerton, Amoskeag, Tremont, and Everett cotton-flannels sold ahead of production, and firm in price. Fine cassimeres, colored flannels, and repellants were fairly active. The old firm of Paton & Co., who have suspended, show a surplus in their business of over $500,000.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Dull; market over supplied, and ¼c lower; very best on sale at 5@6c; that generally rated first-class at 4¼@5c; medium or good fair quality, 3¼@4¼c; receipts, 3,454 head; sales, 2,356 head.

HOGS—Moderate demand, heavy receipts, and prices lower; common and stillers, 6½c; best corn-fed, 7½c; receipts, 8,032 head.

SHEEP—Downward tendency; full receipts, ¼@½c lower, $4.05½; receipts, 4,009.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,593; shipped, 800. Market weak. Receipts beyond demand. Transactions limited. Sales of through Texas steers at $1.70; native cows, $2.16; through Texas cows, $1.35 to $1.50.

HOGS—Market lifeless and figures nominal at $3.45 to $3.50.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 2.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 81 cars; best, $5.50@6.00; medium, $4.75@5.00; common, $4.00@4.50; stockers, $3.30@3.85.

HOGS—Arrivals, 25½ cars; best Philadelphia, $5.00; feeling better; York, $4.70@4.90.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 63 cars; best, $4.50@5.00; medium, $4.00@4.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—Refined firm at 16c. Crude extremely dull, but steady at 80@90c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—COTTON—Firm, with fair demand; middling upland, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Shipping grades very scarce and prices advanced; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.15@5.85; common to good extra, $6.30@6.50; good to choice, $6.65@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.00; Ohio extra, $6.35@8.00; St. Louis, $6.65@10.50. Rye flour in good request at $4.75@6.00. Corn-meal less active, but prices unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; dealers inclined to realize; receipts, not given; No. 3 spring, $1.40; No. 2 chicago, $1.41½@1.42½; Iowa spring, $1.41@1.44; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.45@1.48; No. 1 do, $1.50; winter red Western, $1.60@1.62; white, $1.70. Rye quiet; Western, 98c. Barley in fair demand; Western, $1.40. Malt quiet; Canada, $1.50. Corn dull; holders anxious to realize; receipts, 54,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62@63c; sail do, 66@67c; high mixed and yellow Western, 67½@68c; white, 68c. Oats firmer, but less active; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 54@55c; white Western, 55@57½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull at 20@22c. Sugar dull and unsettled; fair to good refining 7½@8c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 6½@6¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5¼c; refined, 17c. Turpentine firmer at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.00@17.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet; old steam, 8 7-16@8½c; kettle, 8½c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; Western at 20@28c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Scarce and firmer at $1.03@1.04.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.46@1.47. Corn quiet at 60@63c. Barley firm; prime Canada, $1.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and firm; Western superfine, $4.25@5.75; extra, $6.25@7.25; family, $7.25@9.00. Wheat active; choice winter, $1.73@1.76; good to prime red, $1.60@1.70; red Western, $1.40@1.50. Corn active and firm; mixed Western, 65c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.00@17.25. Bacon only in limited demand; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib, 10¼@10½c; sugar-cured hams, 13@15c. Lard nominal at 8@8½c.

BUTTER—Western scarce and wanted; good to choice at 25@30c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at 98c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.10, currency; No. 2, $1.07½, cash, $1.08 October; November, $1.10¼. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 29½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41c. Rye; No. 1, 65c. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2, $1.28.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat nominal; No. 1, red, $1.42; No 2, $1.38. Corn quiet and steady at 58c for high mixed; 54c for low do. Oats steadier; No. 1 State, 41c; No. 2, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged; standard white, in car lots, 15c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer. Wheat higher; amber Michigan, $1.37@1.38½, spot; $1.39½ October; No. 2 red, $1.38, cash; $1.43 seller November. Corn quiet; high mixed, 50c. Oats dull; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 37½c, seller October.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower, at $7.75@8.00. Wheat better, but very slow; extra, $1.54½; No. 1, [...]. Corn steady at 49c. Oats, 38c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[Flour ...] at $6.80@7.00. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red [...]. Corn nominal at 51@53c. Oats steady at [...] quiet; No. 2 salable at 80c. Barley quiet [...] fall, $1.35@1.50.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $14.75 [...] asked. Lard quiet; steam, 7½c; kettle in [...] mand at 8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders held at [...]; clear rib at 8c; clear at 8½@8¾c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼c.

WHISKY—No sales; nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active at unchanged prices. Wheat, spring higher; No. 2 spring, $1.09; winter firmer and higher; No 3 red quick at $1.30, held at $1.35; No. 2, $1.50. Corn higher, with good demand; No. 2, 41¼@42½c, in east elevator; 42½c for October, 45½c for November. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 35@35½c. Barley unchanged; only sample lots sold. Rye active and higher at 66@67c.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $14.50@15.00. Bacon in more demand, with better feeling, but only jobbing sales. Lard, no sales.

HOGS—Dull at $3.50@4.00.

CATTLE—Dull, only a local demand.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—BAGGING—Unchanged; heavy brands, 13½@14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; extra family, $6.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $16.00. Bacon; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼c, all loose. Lard: Tierce, 8½@9c; kegs, 9c; prime steam, 8c.

WHISKY—93c, currency.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $3.50@4.50; extra, $4.50@5.00; State, Indiana and Ohio, $7.75@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.50@1.58; amber, $1.58@1.64. Rye: State, 90c. Corn: Advancing tendency; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 67@68c; white, 65c. Oats active; white, 50@51c; mixed, 46@48c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; sales 26,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Western spring at $1.25. Corn quiet; sales 7,000 bu No. 2 high mixed Western at 50c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; 12c for wheat; 11c for corn.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; double extra, $6.25@6.50; treble, $6.75@8.25; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn—Supply light, and demand moderate; white mixed, 71@73c; white, 73c; yellow, 75c. Oats firm at 50@52c.

BRAN—Dull at 82½@90c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $24.00; choice, $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.00. Dry salt shoulders quiet at 8¾@9c. Bacon active at 9½@9¾@10¼c. Hams firm at 14@17c. Lard—Tierce in demand at 8¾@9c; keg dull at 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, nothing doing.

WHISKY—Firm; Louisiana, 94; Cincinnati, $1.05.

COTTON—Sales, 1,700 bales; considerable part of the stock not offering. Prices advanced; good to strict good ordinary, 16¾@17c; low to strict low middlings, 17¼@17¾c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Our display of new and popular Fabrics in fine Dress Goods this season is unusually attractive and extensive, including all the new and desirable Fall shades in Serges, Cashmeres, Merinos, Diagonals, Camel's Hair Serges, DeBeges, Drap de Ete, Cachemire Rajahpoor, Drap de Donan, Empress Cloths, Cretonnes, Lyons and French Poplins in Olive, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Bronze, Smoke, Plum, and all desirable shades now extant; Poplin, Serge, and Cashmere Plaids, all styles and prices; Mohair Brilliantines, silk finish, in choice tints; Cashmere Robes and Robe Cashmeres; choice French Prints at 25 cts.; and special bargains constantly offering.

106, 108, 110 State-st., 60 & 62 Washington-st.

TRUSSES.

Common Sense Truss FREE.

Having been selected by a Board of Eminent Surgeons, organized in accordance with an Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1873, to select the best Truss in use, to supply those ruptured in the late war, and are furnished to ruptured soldiers by the Government free of charge. The Common Sense Trusses are adopted, as the best in use, by Public Institutions, Prison Works, Insane Hospitals, and the United States Government for the public service, as well as for pensioners, and are no doubt the best Truss in the world. Manufactured by

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 60 State-st., cor. Randolph, Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c., &c.

A lady in attendance to wait upon ladies.

Pamphlet sent free.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

Proposals will be received by the Board of Police until noon of Oct. 13, 1873, for four hundred tons, or as much as may be needed for the Fire Department for the next ensuing year, of the best quality of upland prairie hay, to be well pressed in bales, not to exceed four hundred pounds each in weight, to be free from chaff and sticks, well cured, not bleached by exposure to rains and dew. The hay will be inspected by an officer of the Fire Department, and all bales or car-loads not found in good order will be rejected, and any expense incurred by the Department in removing the same will be deducted from previous bills.

The payment will be made monthly, the hay to be delivered as required for the convenience of the Department. The Board reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

Parties desiring to furnish the same will inclose the proposals, with sufficient bonds, in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Board of Police, and leave the same with the Secretary of the Board, on or before the time above stated.

REUBEN CLEVELAND,
MARK SHERIDAN,
L. P. WRIGHT,
L. H. DAVIS,
Board of Police for the Fire Department.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1873.

BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR.

THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH.

PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS, unrivaled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A prevention and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

ELMER BALL & HOYT, 30 & 32 West Washington-st., CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will be prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Steamer "International," now plying between Fort Erie and Buffalo. She is a wooden paddle steamer, and carries 14 cars on her deck. Will be ready for delivery upon the completion of the International Bridge, during the month of October. Offers for this steamer (to be delivered at Fort Erie) will be received by the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, Aug. 12, 1873.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Union Litho. Co.

Engraving and Lithographing. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av. Skilled Workmanship—Quick Time.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The general condition of monetary matters has undergone no marked change in the last twenty-four hours, but the improved tone of the market on yesterday has been strengthened by the non-occurrence of any misfortune, and by the really increased volume of transactions. The banks feel warranted now in receiving checks of good city banks on deposit, and are entering them up to the credit of the depositors at once—a convenience highly appreciated by the latter.

The wisdom and the foresight of our bankers who so successfully resisted the issue of the Clearing-House certificates and certified checks as an additional currency, is vindicated by the dilemma in which the New York banks, and measurably the banks in all other places where the same device has been adopted, now find themselves, with a depreciated currency constantly forced upon them to the exclusion of all other. To-day these certificates sold in New York as low as 97½ in currency. They have served, however, to enable the Western banks to recover a very large share of their balances, which at first were locked up in the banks of that city. Western banks taking these checks for their balances have converted them into currency at from 1 to 2½ discount, and have brought the money home. So long as Clearing-House checks will pay debts in New York the currency is set free, and finds its way to the West to buy breadstuffs, which cannot be bought with the checks.

THESE LOAN CERTIFICATES

interfere somewhat with the resumption of dealings in exchange. Exchange in New York payable there in certificates has no fixed value; it is necessarily fluctuating, and transactions in it must be more or less speculative. It is not sought by the banks, and is only taken from customers for collection. Whatever is done in it, is done on the street, with rare exceptions. The rates change from hour to hour, and the rate of discount to-day in some cases was as great as 5 per cent. The banks are furnishing exchange in limited quantities to customers, such exchange being payable in currency. Were it not for the New York embarrassment of certified checks, an early resumption of regular dealings in exchange might be anticipated. In the meantime, the currency in New York is kept out of the banks,—it is not redeposited,—and is shipped hither in place of the bills on banks in that city, and, being invested here in breadstuffs, goes ultimately into the hands of the farmers.

The resumption of

DISCOUNTS

has been, in one sense, very limited. A large portion of the paper which has fallen due during the last fortnight has been paid only in part, and some of it has been wholly laid over. Still, the collections have been considerable, and much greater than has been supposed. This overdue or partly paid paper has been renewed or extended. There have been discounts in a few cases of entirely new paper, and at rates not exceeding 10 per cent on short time, the collaterals being local securities of established values.

On Sept. 17, the day before the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.,

WHEAT

sold in Chicago for cash at $1.13½, and corn at 41½c; while wheat for October delivery sold at $1.12, and corn at 42½c. The decline in both was immediate. On Monday of this week wheat sold at $1.01; on Tuesday, under the depression of the Union Bank failure, the market was again flat; it recovered on Wednesday, wheat selling at $1.03½ and corn at 37½c, while to-day they both advanced,—wheat to $1.04½ and corn to 38c. In the afternoon there was a decline, but prices rallied to nearly those of the morning. The margin between the present and the ante-panic prices has been nearly overcome.

The improvement is not confined to merely grain transactions; it is general, though perhaps the recovery is scarcely perceptible in some lines of business. It is remarkable that, while the panic had the effect of closing operations in

REAL ESTATE,

it did not "destroy confidence." Sales have been stopped, and loans on real estate are no longer obtainable, but there has been no decline, so far. We have heard of no one who is willing to sacrifice his property from any fear that its value has been impaired or destroyed. No holder of real estate believes that the value of his property has been lessened, nor has he any want of faith that, when the general business of the country has been started again on an improved and more substantial basis, there will be a healthy resumption in the real estate trade. Some dealers think that if the country enters upon an era of greenback inflation, real estate will be the best thing to hold, and that transactions will be at full prices.

The question, where is the currency, unless there be some new and now unexpected disturbance, will be answered very shortly. It has been, to a large extent, withdrawn from and kept out of the banks. So long as there are banks which pay out to their depositors on call the money the latter place in the banks, the natural course of the currency would be

TO THE BANK VAULTS.

The longer our banks keep open and continue paying, the stronger they will grow, and the greater will be the confidence of the holders of currency now locked up in safety-vaults. No man wants to hold large amounts of currency idle, or locked up; the moment he is assured in his own mind that he can get it out of the bank when he wants it, he will place it there. In the meantime, to make it productive he must put it into wheat or corn, and this wheat or corn he must sell; the whole volume of currency, therefore, in use at all being put into trade, will gradually gravitate to the custody of the banks, and, as soon as New York gets out of the mire of her loan certificates, the transfer of currency by express will be superseded by bills of exchange. The almost exclusive employment of the currency in the purchase of Western products has the effect of making it abundant in this section. The presence of the money here will, as soon as the farmers begin to pay their debts, bring about a revival of general trade, which is the indispensable condition of solvency.

There is perhaps a grain of comfort in the fact that this is the first time in the history of panics that Chicago and the West have had the

ADVANTAGE OF THE EAST

in the matter of currency. In 1857, our currency was so much inferior that, even after suspension became general, exchange on New York was as high as 5 per cent premium, while in 1861 it ranged as high as 35. Now it is from 2 to 5 per cent in our favor.

The partial resumption of business at the Cattle-Yards is another item in the general revival. The accumulation of stock at this point, the stoppage of stock-laden trains on their way, and the suspension of shipments to this place, threatened for a time the annihilation of that extensive business. The crowded yards have been to some extent cleared out; and though the receipts are light, it is something that the trade has been actually resumed.

Carefully looking over the transactions of the last twenty-four hours, we close this article hopefully, believing that, as we have said, unless something wholly outside the scope of ordinary expectation takes place, there has been a permanent improvement of the general condition, and that this will go on, slowly at first, until business shall be generally and wholly revived.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—There was a better feeling in financial circles to-day, and private advices report an improvement in some of the leading cities of the Union. Some bankers received telegrams from Cincinnati and other Western cities, to stop sending currency, and in a few instances advices were received of currency flowing this way. The outflow of currency to neighboring cities was stopped in many cases to-day. From the South it is reported that cotton is moving more freely on certified checks and the moderate amounts of currency recently received from the North. Many leading railroads had large obligations due yesterday in the shape of interest and dividends, all of which were met promptly.

Money was easier at ⅛ per day to the general run of borrowers, and 7 per cent to houses now considered first-class. Greenbacks early in the day were 2½@3 per cent premium, but later the price declined to 1@2 per cent with large offerings.

The Loan Committee of the Clearing-House Association are now so well satisfied with the situation that they will not only not issue more certificates, but will begin to-morrow a gradual reduction of the amount outstanding.

Sterling was lower under an increased supply of bills against shipments of New York Central to London. There was also a falling off in the demand, as there is no mail until Saturday. Bankers lowered their rates to 107½ and 108¼, with actual transactions at 107½@107½ for sixty days, and 103¼@103¾ for sight. Commercial sterling sold at 106@107.

Gold was dull and heavy, declining from 110 to 110⅛. Loans were at 4, 7, 1-32, 7, gold, for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The final rate was 1-32 for carrying.

Clearings, $34,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $86,000.

Government bonds were higher in the entire list. An active demand prevailed through the day for both coupon and registered issues, and large purchases were made for investment. One lot of $105,500 of registered 1865s changed hands at 107½, and one of $60,000 of registered 1867s at 112½. State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were unsettled at the opening, with frequent fluctuations. After 1 o'clock, however, the market was firm, and made a steady advance up to the close of business at 3 p. m., when prices showed an improvement of ½ to 3½ per cent from the lowest point of the day. The leading features were Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Union Pacific, and Wabash. A good deal was done in small lots again to-day,—in most cases at higher prices than the current market prices for larger amounts. Buying late in the day was particularly marked in Western Union, Lake Shore and New York Central, and orders from the country were larger than on either of the previous days since the opening of the Stock Exchange. The most prominent feature of dealings was large purchases of New York Central for London account, amounting in the aggregate to about 10,000 shares.

In regard to the Wabash election, it is stated that the Lake Shore and Canada Southern Companies have a perfect understanding, and that matters will work harmoniously between them in the future. The market closed strong, at near the highest figures of the day. Two brokers were expelled from the Stock Exchange by the action of the Governing Committee this afternoon, for not complying with the rules of the Exchange.

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '62	108	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	109	10-40s	108¾
Coupons, '65	109	Currency 6s	109¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	New 5s	108

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85½	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	71	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	71	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	47	St. Paul pfd	50
Western Union	63¼	Wabash	42¾
Quicksilver	18	Wabash pfd	no bid
Adams Express	80	Fort Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	56	Terre Haute	10
American Express	52½	Terre Haute pfd	28
United States Ex	52	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	34¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	90¾	Ohio & Mississippi	27¾
Erie	51	C., C. & C.	75
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	85
Harlem	109	Lake Shore	71¼
Harlem pfd	119	Indiana Central	22¾
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh	80	Union Pacific bonds	19¾
Northwestern	41	Union Pacific stock	70⅞
Northwestern pfd	67	Central Pacific	92¾
Rock Island	89	Del., Lack. & West'n	87¾
N. J. Central	90	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	32¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot on Wesson st, between Oak st and Chicago av, w f, 20x70 ft to alley, dated July 29; consideration, $800.

Lot on Second st, between Springfield st and Avers av, s f, 24x122 ft to alley; dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,800.

Lot on n w corner of Hinman and Paulina sts, 50x125 ft to alley, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $2,550.

Lot on Indiana av, 50 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x160½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,000.

Lot on State st, 123½ ft s of Thirty-third, w f, 50x181½ ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,250.

Lot on Evergreen av, 75 ft w of Robey st, 25x150 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lot on Peoria st, 110 ft s of West Indiana, e f, 30x116 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lot on Halsted st, 100 ft s of Sophia, e f, 25x125 ft to alley, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,500.

Lot on Lafilin st, bet Adams and Monroe, 25x125 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $15,500.

Lot on Prairie av, 275 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x125½ ft to alley, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $5,000.

Lot on Twenty-eighth st, 125 ft w of Butler st, w f, 25x124½ ft to alley, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,900.

Lot fronting on Twentieth and Clayton sts, between Leavitt and Campbell sts, 24x124 ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 24 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Clayton st, s f, 192½ ft w of Campbell st, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 384½ ft w of Campbell st, 24x124½ ft to alley; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 240 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 168 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on n w cor of Twentieth and Leavitt sts, n f, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 120½ ft w of Campbell st, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 312½ ft w of Campbell st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 144 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Clayton st, s f, 48 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley; dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Clayton st, s f, 144 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley; dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Clayton st, s f, 192 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Clayton st, s f, 240 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Clayton st, s f, 288 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 192 ft e of Leavitt st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 192½ ft w of Campbell st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 168½ ft w of Campbell st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on Twentieth st, n f, 48½ ft w of Campbell st, 24x124½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot on s e cor of West Lake and Union sts, 24 87-100 x155 24-100 ft to Eagle st, dated Aug. 29, D. J. Ely to D. T. Nelson; consideration, $28,900.

Lot on n e cor of Rhodes and Thirty-third sts, with improvements, 144x150 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $7,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 100, School Section Addition, Sec. 6, 39, 13, dated July 30; consideration, $3,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 37 to 40, Block 12, Drexel & Smith's Subdivision w ½ n w ¼ and w ½ w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 12, of Lots 12 to 16, Hambleton's Subdivision of Butler's 2 acres in s w ¼ n w ¼, Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $1,262.

South 25 ft and n 50 ft of Lot 26, Johnston's Subdivision s ½ s e ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated July 14, 1873; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 15, Block 46, University Subdivision Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated June 12, 1872; consideration, $200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 12 to 15 and 40 to 42, Block 3, of out Lot 12, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, e ½, Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $6,700.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,364	7,874	5,869	2,340
Wheat, bu	52,430	99,420	199,479	102,336
Corn, bu	157,925	172,550	340,264	302,363
Oats, bu	34,820	38,380	88,345	102,332
Rye, bu	2,187	5,095	400	4,959
Barley, bu	34,000	65,210	15,509	74,680
Grass seed, lbs	31,920	38,720	45,876	33,099
Flax seed, lbs	165,945	313,106	189,100	96,370
Broom-corn, lbs	8,500	47,700	76,500	....
Cured meats, lbs	7,040	57,220	148,115	106,877
Beef, brls	....	....	....	115
Pork, brls	....	....	450	200
Lard, lbs	14,350	19,158	256,040	25,600
Tallow, lbs	9,200	19,239	....	....
Butter, lbs	65,736	96,510	52,950	8,000
Live hogs, No	2,835	12,825	3,804	8,534
Cattle, No	1,262	1,621	744	1,197
Sheep, No	231	1,417	....	....
Hides, lbs	80,584	118,300	116,205	97,279
Highwines, brls	130	298	50	247
Wool, lbs	144,812	35,030	284,702	7,500
Potatoes, bu	1,589	5,263	1,970	....
Lumber, m feet	3,702	4,456	2,528	1,613
Shingles, m	1,280	1,240	2,338	1,713
Lath, m	240	150	409	165
Salt, brls	432	....	3,624	2,063

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 842 bu wheat; 4,760 bu corn; 7,434 bu oats; 986 bu rye; 1,353 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 147 cars wheat; 266 cars corn; 33,100 bu No. 2 do by canal; 30 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 32 cars barley. Total (480 cars), 221,000 bu.

The aspect of commercial affairs in this city was decidedly brighter to-day, and generally all over the West, so far as heard from, though the situation in the East can scarcely be said to be much improved. It would seem that the storm-cloud is scarcely lifted there as yet, though it has rolled away from over us to such an extent as to give a perceptible clearing in many places, and justify the hope that the storm is over. Our produce markets were again stronger, the wholesale merchants more confident, the banks more hopeful, and money more plenty; while in New York currency was quoted at 2 to 5 per cent premium over the certificates which were intended to keep at par, and which have only had the effect of crowding out bank notes from competition with them.

The leading produce markets were again active, though not more so than yesterday, and grain averaged higher all round, except corn, which took a big jump last evening, and held its own to-day. The general feeling was one of renewed confidence all round, and even those who had previously feared that the influx of currency would prove to be but temporary, changed their views as they found reason to think that there is enough money on the floor to buy up a considerable proportion of the grain we have in store, with more on the way.

There certainly is no lack of money in Chicago to-day, if it were only distributed "where it would do most good;" that is a work of time. Our commission men never before held so much money, and there is no difficulty experienced in selling for cash anything in the shape of standard produce, though some departments are still slow, partly because holders are not willing to accept present prices. But there is room for more. Current quotations offer a first-class premium on shipment, and there is plenty of grain waiting to come in so soon as holders can be sure that they will realize fair prices for it.

Our receipts have now fallen off to a low point, only 480 car-loads of grain having been inspected into store this morning. It is not desirable that we should receive largely, for a week or two at least, till our present stocks can be reduced. We are now in the last month of the season when it is safe to ship grain by lake for passage along the Erie Canal, and have heavy stocks, fully seven million bushels of grain of all kinds, which ought to be cleared out by the beginning of winter. All other things being equal, the smaller our stocks may be at the close of navigation, the better will be the prices realized on grain sent in from the country; so there is good reason for wishing to see the volume of our receipts kept within moderate limits for a little while longer. But the fact ought to be known that parties who have grain in the country which they want to sell immediately can now find a market for it. They may not be able to draw against it before its arrival here, but it can be sold at once on arrival, paid for in currency, and that currency sent to the seller by express, as soon as the property is delivered to the buyer. These are far from being hard times, albeit they are unusual in our day.

The scarcity of currency in Eastern cities operates as a bar to activity in shipment of produce in more than one way. The difficulty of drawing on New York against the grain is partially obviated, but we hear of considerable trouble about the payment of freight charges. Payment in Buffalo has been tendered in checks on New York, which means a heavy discount for the cash. It is the same with some railroad freights. On grain arriving here the difficulty has been met, in some cases, by the acceptance of grain by the railroads for freight charges, and, in some others, the commission merchant has had cash on hand to pay with. But the last-named cases were few and far between till yesterday.

The distillers and the lumber men have been so much harassed by the financial trouble that several of them have shut down, but all may resume before long, if there be no further trouble. It is not probable that the opening of our next packing season will be materially retarded, as the provision banks are in good condition, and ready for work; though the packing at country points during the first part of the season will probably be much smaller than usual. This, by decreasing the competition for hogs, may cause them to rule at a lower figure than they would otherwise command, and we should not be surprised to see 4c per lb paid for good hogs in this market.

So far as present appearances go, there is little room for uneasiness in regard to the condition of the West the coming winter. Large quantities of grain had been already sold before the panic set in, and the money put into the pockets of the farmers or paid out to meet their indebtedness to country merchants, who were thus in a position to meet their paper maturing in the city. And the produce of the West is still wanted in the East and in Europe in large quantities, and at good prices. It now seems probable that Chicago, and the vast section which is tributary to her, will have more money at command this winter than usual; though the East may be straightened by the possession of less than ordinarily circulates in that section.

There was some improvement in the demand for dry goods. While there was no appearance of activity in any department of the market, the aggregate distribution showed a respectable increase as compared with the preceding days of the week, and the feeling evinced among jobbers was noticeably more cheerful and confident. Quotations were uniformly well sustained. Groceries sold to a fair aggregate at unchanged and generally firm prices, coffee being the only article showing positive weakness. Business now seems to be picking up, and jobbers begin to speak hopefully of the future. Stocks are in excellent shape, and are held with confidence. Cheese was moving a little more freely, and the feeling among dealers was less despondent. Country dealers still show considerable anxiety to realize, but find it impossible to effect sales to any large amount, at former prices. There was a liberal demand for choice table butter at full previous rates, or at 25@28c. Some fancy lots sold at higher figures. Coal remains firm and unchanged. Hay was in fair local request, but shipments were inconsiderable, there being at present no margin between here and the Eastern market. Hides continue inactive. Neither local nor Eastern tanners were buyers, except at prices so much below the views of holders that trading was simply out of the question. There was a fair demand for fish, and, under scant stocks, the market retains its firm tone. Dried fruits were dull, and quotations are little better than nominal. The leather, pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood markets were without new features. Oils were in demand at yesterday's prices.

A fair number of orders were received at the lumber yards, though on the whole trade was light; but a better feeling existed. The offerings at the docks have been reduced to less than a dozen cargoes, quite a number having been sold to-day, principally to country dealers. Prices are still low, though the supply is now so much reduced that the consignees are rather firm in their views, and in one instance at least an advance was obtained. The hardware merchants report an improved feeling in their branch of trade. The demand for either metals, iron, or nails is not particularly active, but better than for the past few days, and with a continued improvement in financial matters, a steady increase in trade is expected. Prices are without important change. The want of currency is still felt, of course, though at present things look encouraging, and many report collections comparatively easy. Building material and naval stores were quiet and unchanged. The market for wool, hops, and broom-corn were without any specially new features. Business in each department is rather quiet, though there are indications of a better trade before very long. Prices are more or less nominal at present. There was a little more trading in seeds at about yesterdays' range, though timothy was weak. Flax sold at $1.80@1.82½. Poultry, green fruits, and potatoes met with a moderate local inquiry at unchanged prices. Eggs were dull and easier at 18@19c.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the quotation of the past two days, at 90c bid, and 90½c asked, in currency, with sale of 100 brls at 90c. There was a rumor of a small sale at 92c, to be paid for by check. New York was quoted stronger at $1.03, but it was generally understood that this quotation meant Clearing-House certificates, or something else equally subject to a heavy discount for cash, hence Chicago dealers were not specially excited by the news.

Lake freights were again in good demand, though much less active than yesterday, owing to the fact that carriers asked ½c advance on Buffalo rates, and 1c to lower lake ports, which the shippers were loth to pay. Rates to Buffalo were 7c on corn (7½c asked), and 8½c on wheat. To Kingston wheat was taken at 15c, and corn to New York at 20c through rate. A total of twelve charters was reported, which will carry out 215,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged on meats and lard, while mess pork was firmer, being in moderate demand for small lots cash, and for December options. There was little offering, as holders looked upon the improvement in live hogs as a hopeful sign of recuperation in the prices of products, and thought it best to wait. Stocks have not been much reduced recently, but there is not a great deal on hand, and it yet wants 30 days to the opening of the packing season. The market was nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.37½@14.50; do seller October, $14.25@14.50; do seller December, $13.00@13.12½; seller January, $13.12½@13.25. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝@7¾c; summer do, 7¼@7⅝c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, 7⅝c; do seller January, 7¾c; do seller February, 8@8⅛c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8@10½c. Dry salted meats at 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8½c for short clear. English meats, 8½c for short ribs; 8½@8⅝c for short clear, both boxed. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c, asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6½c, boxed; do short clear, 6¾@7c; do shoulders, 4¾@4½c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9¼c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear; and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@8.75; extra mess do, $9.50@9.75; beef hams, $20.00@20.50. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were limited to 210 brls mess pork at $14.50; 250 tcs lard, seller December, at 7⅝c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c.

The stock of provisions in New Orleans is reported at 11,381 brls pork; 2,665 tcs and 2,931 kegs lard; 1,073 tcs hams, and 1,430 casks meats.

Flour was more active, though the aggregate of business was still light, and firmer as compared with the feeling of the past twelve days. There was a fair order demand on Eastern account, but some of the orders were not accompanied by the currency, and some others were at figures which holders could not accept. There was also some looking round on the part of local buyers. Trading was restricted to small lots. Buyers generally bid $5.50@6.00 for good spring extras, and holders asked 25c more. Bran was inactive, but firm at $10.50 on track. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras, on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Old Minn.) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 500 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls (low) at $4.75; 300 brls on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.75. Total, 1,550 brls.

Wheat was again more active than yesterday on cash lots, and again 4c higher, while options were rather quiet, and only 1@2c higher, the demand for wheat being so urgent as to overtop the inquiry for wind. New York was reported firm, but not materially higher. However, there was still a fair margin on shipments to the East, and cash buyers took hold with a will, purchasing a considerable amount for speculative holding, and a great deal for shipment, in spite of the advance in lake-freights. Indeed, nothing but the falling off in offerings prevented the aggregate of transactions from being much larger than was reported. With returning confidence and more greenbacks there was less necessity for selling, and several holders were able to keep their property off the market, who were obliged to sell a part at very much lower figures two days ago. The shipping movement was about equally divided between Canada and New York, and was perhaps all the more active as a further rise in freights was anticipated, owing to the fact that we are now fast nearing the close of the season of navigation. No. 2 spring opened at $1.03, advanced to $1.06, and closed at $1.05¾. Seller the month averaged nearly ½c below the price for cash, closing at $1.05¼, the premium on prompt deliveries being freely paid because the grain was wanted for shipment "right away." Seller November opened at $1.06¼, declined to $1.06, rose to $1.07⅝, and fell to $1.06@1.06¼ at the close. No. 1 spring was in good request by millers, and steady at $1.08; No. 3 spring was in fair demand, closing firm at 97c; and rejected spring closed at 88c. Cash sales were reported of 12,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.08; 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.06¼; 76,000 bu do at $1.06; 10,200 bu do at $1.05¾; 32,200 bu do at $1.05½; 6,400 bu do at $1.05¼; 12,000 bu do at $1.05; 10,000 bu do at $1.04½; 21,600 bu do at $1.04; 5,000 bu do, before 'Change, at $1.03; 4,800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06½; 4,000 bu do at $1.06¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.06; 1,200 bu do at $1.05¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.05½; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at 97½c; 1,200 bu do at 97¼c; 10,800 bu do at 97c; 400 bu do at 96½c; 11,600 bu do at 96c; 3,200 bu do at 95c; 800 bu do at 94½c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 88c; 800 bu do at 87½c; 1,600 bu do 87c. Total, 234,000 bu.

Corn was less active, though in very good demand, and advanced ⅜c beyond the extreme price touched last evening, though closing easier; averaging 3c per bu higher than yesterday on cash lots. Liverpool was early reported 3d per 480 lbs higher, and New York was firm, while the enormous shipments provided for yesterday, with the smaller receipts now coming to hand, lightened the market to a considerable extent. The demand, from parties who had the currency, was just as strong as ever, but buyers used a little policy in holding off now and then when they thought the market was strengthening up too much against them. As before, the demand was largely on New England account, and no small proportion was for car lots to go to interior points. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 37⅝c, fell off ⅛c, advanced to 38⅜c, and closed easier at 38c, when New York was quoted dull in the latest advices. Strictly fresh receipts commanded about ½c premium over regular. Rejected closed at 36½c. Seller November sold at 41¼@41½c, closing rather tame at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 8,200 bu No. 2 at 39c; 40,000 bu do at 38¾c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 44,400 bu do at 38½c; 22,800 bu do at 38¼c; 10,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 52,000 bu do at 38c; 5,000 bu do at 37¾c; 25,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 400 bu rejected at 37c; 2,400 bu do at 36½c; 2,400 bu do at 36c. Total, 217,600 bu.

Oats were in active request, and ⅜c higher under the better demand, with rather smaller offerings. There was more money on the floor from outside parties, attracted by the fact that oats in this market were yesterday worth 36c for shipment to New York. The market for cash No. 2 opened at 29½c, advanced to 30½c, and closed firm at 30¼c. Seller November sold at 33@33½c, closing with 33¼c bid. Rejected closed at 28¼@28½c. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 17,400 bu do at 30¼c; 26,000 bu do at 30c; 8,600 bu do at 29¾c; 7,400 bu do at 29½c; 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 32c; 600 bu rejected at 28½c; 600 bu do at 27½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 34c on track. Total, 98,600 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and advanced 2c per bu under light offerings, the receipts of the past few days having been quite small; while owners of the few lots on the floor held off in view of the upward movement in other grain. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 63c; 1,600 bu do at 62c; 800 bu by sample at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 4,800 bu. The market closed at 63c for No. 1 or No. 2. Rejected was nominal at 59@60c.

Barley was 4@5c higher, under a continued good demand both from brewers and speculative buyers, while the aggregate of sales was slightly less than yesterday, owing to a paucity of offerings. No. 2 opened at $1.29, and advanced to $1.36, then fell back to $1.33, and closed at $1.34@1.35 for cash or seller the month. Seller November sold at $1.40. No. 3 closed firm at $1.05, and rejected at 85c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.35½; 2,600 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.34; 1,600 bu do at $1.33; 800 bu do at $1.32; 1,200 bu do at $1.29; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.06; 15,600 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.02; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 2,000 bu rejected at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c; 1,600 bu do at 83c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu by sample at $1.35; 800 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 700 bu do at $1.10; 4,000 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.03, on track; 800 bu do at $1.32; 800 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.10, delivered. Total, 50,500 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade of this city to-day:

OCT. 2.—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast steady, and on passage quiet. Cargoes of corn off coast quiet. Weather in England fine. LIVERPOOL—Wheat quieter. Corn steady, 33s 3d.

WHEAT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The New York *Times* says:

An examination of the quantities of wheat imported, according to official returns, into the United Kingdom during the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1873, fully bears out the statements made in these columns regarding the unprecedented volume of our wheat exports for the year. The latest returns published by our Government cover the year ending June 30, 1872, and show a total export of wheat (exclusive of flour) to the United Kingdom of 19,000,000 bushels. According to the British returns just received, there has already been imported from this country during the eight months ending Aug. 31, 22,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 8,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Considering that the last four months of the year usually include the heaviest part of our grain exports, it is obvious enough that in wheat at least, we shall this year far exceed all previous precedent in the history of our exports. It is noticeable that the other countries which are large producers of wheat, are this year greatly behind the figures of their last year's exports to the United Kingdom. Russia, for instance, which sent to Great Britain, for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1872, 21,000,000 bushels, sends this year, for the same period, only 12,000,000. Germany shows a proportionate decrease, and so do nearly all other countries, except British North America, whose wheat exports have nearly quadrupled, thanks to the contributions from the United States sent by way of Montreal. During the first eight months of 1872 Great Britain received from abroad 43,000,000 bushels of wheat; during the first eight months of this year she has received 52,000,000 bushels. Place her total imports of wheat for last year at 76,000,000 bushels, and, if the relative proportion be maintained, she will need this year 92,000,000 bushels. No note is taken of the imports of wheat-flour, which are already double those of last year.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, there was a very weak feeling, owing to the receipt of unfavorable news to the effect that some of Vanderbilt's brokers had failed, and that there was a panic in Liverpool. Wheat declined to $1.02½ cash, being a decline of 3¼c, but closed firmer at $1.04¼@1.04½. Seller the month closed at $1.03¾, and seller November at $1.04¼@1.04¾. Corn fell off 1½c, to 36½c cash, but closed firmer at 36¾@37c. Seller November closed at 39¾@40c. Oats and other grain were neglected. We note sale of 1,000 brls prime mess pork, seller December, at $12.50.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was in light request at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Business is very quiet, though a few sales have been made recently to Canadian parties. Prices at the moment are little better than nominal, as follows: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS—Were meeting with a moderate local inquiry. The offerings are light, and present prices are generally sustained, as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.45@1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were rather quiet, though there was some inquiry for small quantities. Prices were without variation, as follows: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The receipts have been light for several days past, and, under a good demand, prices of choice table butter rule exceedingly firm at 25@28c, with now and then a sale at higher figures. Other grades—in the absence of any shipping demand—remain dull and weak, but as the stocks in store are generally light, holders do not fear any material decline. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BAGGING—A very quiet feeling still prevails in this market, and values remain nominally unchanged. The few orders received are being filled at substantially the following quotations: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

COOPERAGE—There is very little doing, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—There was rather more inquiry for this staple to-day, both interior dealers and local retailers ordering with more freedom, and the prevalent feeling was more cheerful. Prices ranged the same as for a fortnight past. We quote: York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 6@9c.

COAL—Sales to a liberal aggregate were reported at firm and unchanged prices. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and dull. A few sales were made at 20c, but prices at the close were lower, at 18@19c.

FEATHERS—The offerings have accumulated somewhat since the dealers have stopped buying, and prices are more or less nominal, at 73c for prime live geese. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Business was fully up to the expectations of the trade, and the general market again presented a firm tone. There is still a scarcity of whitefish, mackerel, and herring, and there are no large stocks of other descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this department there was no radical change. Orders continue to arrive very sparingly, and at the moment the quotations must be considered nominal. We repeat our list, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@26c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Further improvement was reported in the general features of the grocery market. An increased number of orders from interior and local buyers were received, remittances were more liberal, and the feeling of uncertainty so long prevalent is gradually giving place to one of cheerful confidence. No changes were made in the quotations, which, with perhaps the exception of coffee, were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list, as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@30½c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@27c; prime Rio, 26@26½c; good do, 25½@25½c; common do, 24½@24¾c; roasting do, 23@24c; Singapore Java, 28½@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27@27½c; do, prime, 25½@26½c; Maracaibo, 26@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A standard, 11¾@11½c; do, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10¼@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 9½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; common do, 8@9c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10½c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in liberal supply, but rather slow of sale, especially domestic fruits. Prices were not quotably lower, except for grapes. Lemons were steady. Apples were rather slow; a car of choice sold at $2.75. We quote: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 per box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00; California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Pears, 50c@$1.00 per box or basket. Peaches, 75c@$1.25 per basket; do choice, per basket, $1.25@1.75. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $1.50@2.00; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 45@60c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.50; wild do, $9.00@10.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Plums, $1.50@2.00.

HOPS—The market remains quiet but firm. Consumers are purchasing from hand to mouth only. Prices range from 40@50c for new Wisconsin, and 20@40c for old.

HAY—The condition of this market was unchanged. A good local demand exists, but the outward movement is scarcely worth considering. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market is still unsettled. Buyers and sellers are far apart in their views, the former being unwilling to pay within ½@1c of the prices demanded by holders. Consequently trade is at a dead-lock, and quotations are at present of no value. Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do heavy, 9c; part cured, 9@10c; green calf, 15c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The tone of the market was decidedly for the better. The local trade are buying considerably, and there is a slight increase in the number and extent of the orders received from the interior. Trade is far from being active, but is improving steadily. We continue to quote:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	₩ lb
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9	₩ lb

LEATHER—Continues to meet with a small demand at steady and unchanged prices. The following quotations are furnished:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	83@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	80.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report an improved feeling, and generally regard the worst as past. Trade already begins to show signs of returning to its previous active condition. Orders at present are light, but local and country merchants are purchasing more than for several days past, and collections are reported comparatively easy. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Met with a tolerably fair inquiry, and ruled steady at the annexed rates, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at the given rates: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Aside from Carbon, which is still scarce and somewhat excited, the market was quiet. Prices, however, were firm all around, dealers showing no inclination to effect sales where concessions were required. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 78@80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate local request, small lots being chiefly wanted. Car-lots of Early Rose were easier. The offerings are not large; in fact, few have any to sell; but at the moment the local trade are buying sparingly. Sweet varieties were in large supply and dull. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 70@85c; Early Rose at 75c; yellow sweet, $3.00@3.50; Jerseys, $4.00@5.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dealers succeeded in reducing their stocks of poultry last evening, and the offerings to-day were not so large as they have been, and were largely composed of fresh receipts. The supply of poultry, however, was ample, the trade being light; game sold readily at full prices. We quote: Old chickens, $3.00@3.25; fresh do, $3.50@3.75; spring do, $2.25@2.75; small do $1.50@2.00; ducks, $3.00@3.25; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 11@12c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.50; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00.

SEEDS—There was a little more trading in timothy to-day, but prices were weak, and many preferred to hold their property than accept lower prices. Sales ranged from $2.30@2.70. Flax sold at $1.80@1.82½. Hungarian was quoted at 60@70c; a sale was made on private terms. Clover was dull and nominal at $5.50@7.75. Sales include 8 bags timothy at $2.70; 10 bags do at $2.65; 25 bags prime at $2.60; 1 car at $2.50; 70 bags fair at $2.30; 12 bags at $2.25; 1 car flax at $1.82½; 60 bags at $1.80; 48 bags Hungarian on private terms.

SALT—The market was moderately active, and firm at present quotations: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, with out bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—We quote the market quiet and steady, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Was unchanged in value, the quotations given below being fully sustained:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—Remains quiet and steady. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet, though one or two Eastern buyers were looking through the market, and there is some trading among dealers. Every one regards the situation as more favorable, and looks for a gradual revival of trade. Prices are without quotable change, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	200	210	439
Tuesday	497	651	31
Wednesday	1,262	2,885	231
Thursday	950	2,500	538
Total	2,909	14,246	1,269
Same time last week	12,103	59,987	2,410
Week before last	17,788	47,809	3,529

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	475	5,643	....
Tuesday	224	4,194	....
Wednesday	744	3,804	....
Total	1,443	13,641	....

If there was any change for the better in the general situation at the Stock Yards, the improvement was altogether too slight to attract the attention of ordinary observers. There was no perceptible increase in the number of buyers in attendance, and although the amount of sales accomplished showed a trifling increase, trading was slow and unsatisfactory. The lack of currency was quite as seriously felt as on any of the preceding days of the week, and sellers were again left the unpleasant alternative of holding their stock, or turning over to buyers and accepting in payment Eastern exchange, or their "promise to pay." The meager receipts of the past few days have given the much needed opportunity to work off the accumulations of last week, and at the present writing the yards are nearly empty, which is the only really favorable circumstance we have to note in connection with the market.

CATTLE—Although the sales of cattle were somewhat larger than on yesterday, there was no semblance of activity in the demand for any class of stock, while, aside from meeting the wants of the city trade, the demand was inconsiderable. The difficulty of obtaining currency, and the unwillingness of holders to take Eastern exchange, pretty effectually cut off shippers, the aggregate of their purchases reaching less than 400 head. As the local retail markets are bare of meat, the wholesale butchers were compelled to buy, and their purchases relieved the market of some 500 or 600 head, taken chiefly at $2.50@2.85 for common to good Texas cattle, and at $2.15@3.50 for common to fair natives. Several bunches of Texans, and a few natives, were also taken by feeders, and, altogether, about 1,200 head were disposed of. Quotations must still be considered nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.60@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	Texas cattle	946	$2.50
78	Texas cattle	952	2.50
21	Texas cattle	920	2.30
16	Texas cattle	1,032	3.12½
18	Texas cattle	853	2.85
19	Texas cattle	909	2.50
48	Texas cattle	723	2.00
19	cows	990	4.00
10	butchers' steers	1,083	4.12½
13	butchers' cows	1,010	3.00
36	Cherokee steers	715	2.75
19	stockers	952	3.12½
14	extra steers	1,141	3.75
11	calves	241	4.87½
71	Texas cattle		2.40
16	butchers' stock		3.65
71	stock steers	1,071	3.60
182	good steers	1,285	5.15
47	Texas steers	747	2.00
18	Texas steers	724	2.00
92	Texas steers	820	2.10
64	Texas steers	802	2.37½
28	Texas steers	1,026	2.15

HOGS—In this branch of the market a fair amount of sales was accomplished, all the fresh receipts and a goodly number of the stale hogs changing hands. The scant supply at the seaboard, and the consequent appreciation in values there, combined with the continued light receipts, served largely to restore confidence, but the scarcity of currency and the utterly inadequate accommodations furnished by the banks operated as a clog upon business, and effectually checked any upward tendency of prices. The reported sales would seem to indicate an advance of 10@15c as compared with former prices, but the difference is more apparent than real. Earlier in the week shippers took the hogs and promised currency in return, but instead of *currency* came Eastern exchange, and the difference between to-day's and yesterday's prices is the difference between the current value of currency and exchange. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.60 for inferior rough heavy lots to choice bacon grades, with most of the transfers at $4.25@4.35 for heavy, and at $4.40@4.55 for light. Very few hogs remain unsold, and the market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	....	$3.55	73	184	$4.45	130	183	$4.50
61	....	4.35	53	234	4.35	41	206	4.[illegible]
70	....	4.45	34	300	4.30	150	184	4.[illegible]
23	....	4.15	56	163	4.45	99	231	4.[illegible]
206	....	4.60	62	215	4.55	29	183	4.[illegible]
29	250	4.30	40	338	4.55	148	220	4.30
27	234	4.30	63	230	4.40	64	283	4.00
81	263	4.30	50	300	4.30	31	238	4.45
46	212	4.40	116	210	4.60	90	231	4.45
165	181	4.50	52	208	4.60	68	[illegible]	4.45
63	190	4.40	41	208	4.40	124	[illegible]	4.50
118	206	4.60	39	220	4.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.40
108	243	4.35	64	290	4.35	3	303	4.35

SHEEP—Were scarce and higher; quotable at $3.50@5.25 for poor to extra.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.

Trade at the lumber yards was rather quiet, though a better feeling existed, owing chiefly to the reduced offerings. There were only about 16 or 18 cargoes on the market this morning, and they were reduced to 8 at the close. Prices were without quotable change, but strong, many dealers asking an advance, and in one instance at least a cargo was sold at better figures.

Below are the quotations:

Choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; good do, $12.00@13.00; common to medium, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantlings, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.37½; lath, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

A few vessels are being sent out for lumber, but the greater portion of the fleet are lying idle at the docks. A few vessels are going out "wild." Rates are quoted as follows: To Manistee, $3.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the lumber yards is moderately active. A few orders are being received from the interior, and present prices are generally maintained as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.50	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@18.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	2.62½	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.37½	@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.10; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@4[illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock m. [illegible] Secretary.

JOHN B[illegible]

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Times, Oct. 22, 1869.

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The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the best in this country for the treatment of such diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. [illegible] Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago. Strictly confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with [illegible] fine engravings. All languages spoken.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.
...he lumber yards was rather quiet, though ...ling existed, owing chiefly to the reduced ... There were only about 16 or 18 cargoes on ... this morning, and they were reduced to 9 ... Prices were without quotable change, but ...y dealers asking an advance, and in one ...east a cargo was sold at better figures. ...e quotations:
...ill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; ...2.00@13.00; common to medium, $9.00@ ...ts and scantlings, $8.00@9.00; shingles, ...th, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.
...ssels are being sent out for lumber, but the ...tion of the fleet are lying idle at the docks. ...are going out "wild." Rates are quoted ... To Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; ... $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.
...the lumber yards is moderately active. A ...are being received from the interior, and ...es are generally maintained as follows:

...Five shingles to be two inches in thick-... —Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.
...alnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, ...; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@ ...ooring, $60.00. ...lear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; ...@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00. ...lear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; ...@15.00. ...—Clear, $28.00@30.00; common, $20.00@ ...ll, $12.00@18.00. ...Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 ...@15.00. ...nut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@ ... —Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $18.00@ ...ll, $12.00@18.00. ...ood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00 ...cull, $10.00@15.00. ... Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@ ...; box boards, $30.00@4... ...red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c ...ers, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

...ing twice a week from New York, and carrying pas... to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental ... and the Mediterranean. Cabins from $65; Steer... Apply for full information at the Com... Offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. ... LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

...ing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool ... QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 ... North River.
...Sept. 20. | Spain ... Oct. 11.
...Sept. 27. | Italy ... Oct. 18.
...Oct. 4. | France ... Oct. 25.
...Passage, $70, $80 and $90 Currency. ...rn Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $28, currency. ...mers booked to or from German and Scandina... ...ports at low rates. ...The steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. ...on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, ...ast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new ...man House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

...South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new ...Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Rail... ...Jersey City: ...Oct. 4 ...Oct. 25 ...steamships, built expressly for the trade, are pro... ...with all the latest improvements for the comfort and ... of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First ... $80 currency; Second Cabin, ... currency; Steer... currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Car... ... Drafts for £1 and upwards. ...ther particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Com... Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. ... Broadway.

STATE LINE.

...YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BEL-FAST AND LONDONDERRY. ...elegant new steamers will sail from Pier ..., North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows: ...Wednesday, Oct. 1. ...Wednesday, Oct. 15. ...Wednesday, Oct. 29. ...Wednesday, Nov. 12. ...every alternate Wednesday thereafter, ...through rates to all parts of Great Britain and ... Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. ...for £1 and upwards. ...freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. ...Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway. SAMPLE & HARO..., cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 187...

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

...ice is hereby given that the annual meeting of ...holders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. L... ...Road Company will be held at the Offices of the C... ...in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, ...day of October next, at 12 o'clock ... President. ...Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark, corner Van Buren, Chicago. ...is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. ...SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, ... CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to ... C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.
Times, Oct. 23, 1863.
DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. ... we recommend most cordially and emphatically each to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
352 WABASH-AV.,
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THE COURTS.

Exposure of the Tricks of a Slippery Land-Shark.

Further Skirmishing Between the Candy-Makers.

How Constables Are Manufactured in North Chicago.

Judge Gary was employed yesterday morning in hearing a case of habeas corpus in behalf of S. S. Miller. The facts are, as brought out from the evidence, that in October, 1872, Miller published a notice that he had land to sell or exchange. Miss Whitaker saw the advertisement, and having some lots she wished to dispose of, went to him, to make some arrangement with him. Previously, however, Miller had exchanged some Iowa land of hers, for some lots which he represented as being near the Cornell Watch Factory, but which she afterward found were about six miles southeast of it. It was two of these lots which Miss Whitaker wished to sell Miller when the fair complainant went to him; he thought he could dispose of her lots for some furniture, and asked her to execute a deed leaving the grantee's name blank, and he would fill it out with the name of the one who sold the furniture. This was done by Miss W. Instead, however, of inserting the two Calumet lots, Miller put in the description of a farm in Livingston County, containing 80 acres, and worth $3,000 or thereabouts, and made one John F. Battles grantee. Four days after Battles conveyed to him the same premises. Miller afterward conveyed the farm, having previously obtained a loan of $1,000 on it, to a land speculator, one E. F. Congdon, of Major Block, in this city. Some days after the execution, Miss Whitaker called on Miller to see if he had procured the furniture. He said he had not, and had destroyed the deed. He claims that he had given her 500 acres of land in Missouri for his farm, and had paid all expenses of the transfer.

An indictment was found against him in September last for forgery, in inserting the name of Battles in the deed, but, on motion before Judge Booth, it was quashed, and immediately, on motion of the State's Attorney, Miller was recommitted under bail of $2,500, to await the action of a future Grand Jury. A habeas corpus was sued out, and Miller was brought up before Judge Gary yesterday morning.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Chickering for the people and complainant, insisted that a forgery is a fraudulent alteration in an instrument, and that such a change was made when Miller inserted the name of Battles without the knowledge of Miss Whitaker. That Miller was a principal, not an agent, the complainant looking to him alone. Even if forgery could not be sustained, it was an obtaining of money under false pretenses.

Judge Gary, however, decided against both points. It was not a forgery, inasmuch as the deed was not operative until some name was inserted, and Miller could not insert any name, as his authority was only parol, and the instrument was under seal. It was of no value nor authority. Forgery could not be committed by persuading a person to make a deed different from what he or she thought it was. Miller was only agent, and, if an agent, transgresses his agency by inserting a wrong name, by doing an unauthorized act.

Secondly, it was not a case of false pretenses, as it was not a case where a person of ordinary prudence would be deceived, which is essential by the statute. Any one accustomed to business would have read the deed before signing, and thus discovered the fraud. The wrongful act was putting the name of Battles in the deed unauthorized, as the agent of Miss Whitaker, and the most that can be made of it is a breach of trust. The act of filling it was right, but the manner was wrong. There is not the smallest pretense of a basis for a criminal prosecution, but unquestionably a bill in chancery might be filed for reconveyance or fraud; and therefore the witness must have his liberty.

Miller's liberty was short, however, as a waiting deputy affectionately urged his company on him, and, by virtue of a capias, will afford him free lodgings again. The capias was issued at the instance of another irate dupe, whom Miller had defrauded out of some land and a horse and buggy. The land was recovered, but the whereabouts of the horse and buggy are as yet undiscovered.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN THE CANDY WAR.

Yesterday afternoon, before Judge Farwell, the argument for the dissolution in the case of Gunther against Maranesi was argued. Complainant and defendant both introduced numerous affidavits in support of their views. Mr. Walter Butler, counsel for Mr. Gunther, urged that complainant had a right to his name; that the sign was a deception, and that it was really a trade mark, and defendant's use of it an infringement. To explain the sign, a large brown-paper imitation, about 5 feet long, was introduced in Court. The case was taken under advisement by the Judge.

THE LAMAR TROUBLE AGAIN.

In the case of Melvin and others against the Lamar Insurance Company and others, the answer of the Receiver, Chandler, was filed yesterday. In it he sets out that he is unacquainted with many of the facts alleged in the bill, as to the settlement of the claims of Cushman and Hardin, or of Swett. He has collected $33,000 from the People's of San Francisco, which has been distributed among the policy-holders. He thought that it was better to sue the stockholders on their bonds given him by Swett in preference to going into an expensive and doubtful litigation. He has collected about $50,000, and instituted some 200 suits, and is settling as rapidly as possible the affairs of the Company.

FRAUDULENT ELECTION.

In the Criminal Court yesterday an affidavit was filed by Patrick Daly stating that, on the 1st of April last, a town meeting of North Chicago was held to elect town officers. Charles Dennihe was elected Moderator, but not sworn. He then declared the polls open for voting. Various persons acted as clerks, without authority. Among other officers, a Constable was to be elected. Dennihe kept the polls open until 4 p. m. He then took the ballot-boxes to a police-station, and there the ballots were counted by strange persons. There were 700 names on the poll-list, and 1,700 or 1,800 ballots in the boxes. Seven hundred ballots were immediately taken out. The clerks then left, and came back in an hour with a new poll-list, manufactured for the occasion, containing the names of about 700 persons. The ballots were then counted and tallied, still having 300 or 400 ballots which were taken out and destroyed. Charles Lingren, who pretended to be elected Constable by said election, has since usurped said office, and Daly asked that a rule should be entered for Lingren to show cause why a quo warranto should not be issued. A number more of such cases are expected to be commenced next week.

$5,000 FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

A capias was sued out by Rachel E. Weston against J. F. Merrill in the Circuit Court yesterday, claiming as damages $5,000. In her affidavit Miss Weston alleges that Merrill had her arrested on a charge of larceny, and she was bound over to appear before Justice Scully, and on such appearance was discharged for want of evidence. She does not know how much her injury is, but thinks it is at least $5,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

An order was entered in the case of Liebenstein et al. to sell the interest of Liebenstein for $600.

The case of William Whitcomb was ordered dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

An order for final discharge was issued in the case of Lucius G. Fisher.

COUNTY COURT.

P. J. Gillen was granted letters testamentary on the estate of M. M. Gillen on a bond of $20,000.

Margaret Collins was granted letters testamentary of the estate of John Collins under a bond of $6,120.

The argument in the tax matters was taken up yesterday, but not concluded, and adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Henry Stifft and Joseph Heiler sentenced on verdict to six months each in the House of Correction.

Egbert F. Hoffman plead guilty to two indictments for forgery, and remanded.

Agnes Smith was tried for keeping a house of ill-fame, found guilty, and remanded. Two more cases were on the docket, but, on proof that the defendants had abandoned the business, the cases were not tried.

There will be a general call of all pending prison criminal cases on Monday next, Oct. 6.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Henry Hansen has filed a praecipe against James Slattery for $5,000 damages.

The First National Bank of Belvidere, Ill., commenced an action in assumpsit of $7,000 against Benjamin Lombard and Fernando Jones.

In the case of Frank Sturges & Co. against Hagen, to declare Hagen's letters patent void, Judge Blodgett found in favor of the complainants, holding that Hagen thought the prior patentee was not the real inventor. The facts were reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the argument.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—The Supreme Court met this morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, a full Bench being present. Quite a large number of attorneys were present, some for the purpose of making oral arguments, and others for the purpose of listening to them. Among the former were ex-Chief Justice Lawrence, and Messrs. Goudy, Kales, Ide, and Boutelle, of Chicago, and Mr. W. H. Standish, of the Ohio bar. Among the latter were Judges Leland, T. L. Dickey, and Charles Blanchard and other members of the LaSalle County bar, besides numerous others from various parts of the Northern Grand Division. The business transacted was as follows:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

197—The T., P. & W. Railway Co. vs. Robert Pence.
198—Same vs. Philip Pence.
199—Same vs. John Logan.
In these cases motions have been made by the appellees for an extension of time to the 25th of October to file briefs. The motions are supported by affidavits which we deem sufficient, and the extension of time asked for is allowed.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOLFIELD.

408—Benjamin T. O. Hubbard vs. Thos. Rankin, Sr. An application is made by appellant for an extension of time to file briefs. The time is extended to the 20th of October.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

25—Mary J. Worrell, J. Worrell et al. vs. James A. Patten et al. The security upon supersedeas bond is approved. It is the duty of the Clerk, however, to see that the bond is in proper form.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

541—The S. & I. S. E. Railway Company v. The Supervisors of Barnhill Township, Wayne County. This is a petition for a summons of mandamus. We have looked into the petition and are of the opinion that proper grounds are shown for granting the summons. It will therefore be issued, returnable to the next term of this Court. The parties ask that it may be made returnable to one of the other grand divisions, but this cannot be allowed. The Courts in the several grand divisions are separate in their organization, and we have no power to order a writ from this Court to be made returnable to one of the others. It will have to be returned to the next term of Court in this division.

ADMISSIONS TO PRACTICE.

The Chief Justice announced that the papers in connection with the applications for admission to practice of James Britton, Edwin Winters, John A. Robinson, Wm. O. Robinson, and F. K. Hill, were satisfactory, and directed the Clerk to issue licenses to them.

NEW MOTIONS.

31—Eugene Tuttle, impleaded with John G. Tuttle et al. v. Auren Garrett et al. Appearance of defendants in error, Auren Garrett and Orson C. Parmlee entered.

95—Cyrus P. Emery v. George M. Mohler. Motion to set aside order of continuance and to submit cause upon papers on file.

267—The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway Company v. O. T. Reeves. Appeal dismissed on motion of appellant.

312—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. The Supervisors of Will County. Same order.

313—The Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company v. Same. Same order.

390—N. P. Iglehart and The Brighton Company, impleaded, &c., v. E. P. Vail et al. Motion by appellants for extension of time to file briefs and abstracts on affidavit filed.

423—Asa Vail v. Nicholas P. Inglehart. Motion by appellee for leave to file amendment to record on affidavit. Leave given to file, subject to appellant's objection.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The call of the docket for the day was then proceeded with, as follows:

301—John Fleming v. Heman Carter. Taken on call.

302—The People ex rel. Ernst F. C. Klokke v. Levi P. Wright. Taken on call.

303—Chauncey J. Dempster et al. v. Samuel West. Argued by W. C. Goudy and C. B. Lawrence for appellants, by W. H. Standish and F. H. Kales for appellee, and taken by the Court.

304—Seth Wadhams et al. v. Lucy C. Flagler Gay.

305—Oliver W. Barrett et al. v. Talmadge Spaids; taken on call.

306—William M. Bustler v. Aldieri A. Huestis, et al.; taken on call.

307—Charles M. Boyles v. John Johnson; taken on call.

308—The City of Sterling v. Charles B. Knox, administratrix, etc.; taken on call.

309—Ezra B. Lincoln v. Jacob Scherr, et al.; taken on call.

310—Harriet M. Haight v. Franklin McVeigh, et al.; taken on call.

311—Lizzie M. Chase v. Calvin DeWolf; affirmed under the rule.

312—Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. Supervisors of Will County; appeal dismissed.

313—Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company v. Same; appeal dismissed.

314—Laughlin Moore v. Charles A. Munn et al.; affirmed.

315—Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company v. Andrew R. Liddell; affirmed.

316—James Kelley et al. v. John Donlin et al.; affirmed.

317—Franklin Moffatt et al. v. John Moffatt; affirmed.

318—Roswell Mills et al. v. Matthew Stanton et al.; affirmed.

319—William Lineback et al. v. Wm. H. Lineback; appeal dismissed.

320—Albert F. Lincoln v. Allen G. Stowell; affirmed.

TO-DAY'S CALL.

From 321 to 340 inclusive.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Colorado now has nine daily, one semi-weekly, and thirty-two weekly newspapers.

—In England there are 857 persons with annual incomes between $50,000 and $250,000, and only sixty-eight persons who have larger incomes.

—Owing to the pressure of the money market the pay-cars of the Chicago & Northwestern and of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads were both ordered back to headquarters, and it is reported that no payments will be made this month.—*Winona Republican.*

—A Detroit man went into a telegraph office and wrote the following message: "To the Lord in Heaven—Where shall I go next? The world is growing worse every day. There is not an honest Christian in Americy." He was informed that the lines didn't connect.

—The famous "Little Church Around the Corner" on Twenty-ninth street, New York, is being renovated and enlarged to accommodate the Rev. Mr. Houghton's rapidly increasing congregation.

—It is now asserted that the diamonds left by the late Duke of Brunswick are only worth $500,000 after all; so the Duke's wealth was greatly exaggerated.

—A colossal statue of Nelson, modeled by Lord Clarence Paget, was recently unveiled by Lady Clarence Paget and touchingly dedicated to all mariners, on a rock on the Anglesea bank of the Menai Straits, and, apart from its artistic and legendary interest, will serve as a very useful landmark and guide.

—The Albany *Journal* reminds people that, while they are marveling over the $40,000 cow recently sold in New York State, they should not forget the animal formerly in possession of Mrs. O'Leary, of Chicago, which cost in the neighborhood of $300,000,000.

—We have it from good authority that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company charge on freight from New Windsor to Chicago, a distance of 161¼ miles, 16 13-100, and from New Windsor to Peoria, a distance of 96¼ miles, 16 7-100. How is that for fair dealing? Yet the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad claim not to discriminate against any point. The figures do not tally with the representations of the officers of that corporation.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors have fixed the rate of taxation for the current fiscal year at $1.10 on each $100 of assessed value. This is for municipal purposes only. In addition, there will be the State tax of 50 cents on each $100, making the total tax $1.60, or 10 cents more than was levied last year. The total assessed valuation of property in San Francisco is $200,000,000. The total amount of taxes to be collected therefrom will amount to $3,296,000.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Wichita is surely entitled to wear the long horns. The biggest shipment of Texas cattle ever made in one day in this State, was made last Sunday from that place, under the management of Kline & Montgomery. One hundred and twenty car-loads of twenty head each, or 2,400 head of cattle, were shipped inside of nine hours. The first train of thirty-one cars, or 620 head of cattle, were loaded, the shipping bills made out, and the train away from the depot inside of one hour and twenty minutes time. It took four engines to pull this live freight. The value of this one day's shipment was not less than $28,800.—*Leavenworth Times, Sept. 28.*

—A little incident is related by the Pontiac (Mich.) *Gazette* which forcibly illustrates the old saying about rogues falling out and honest people getting their dues in consequence. Seven years ago Mrs. J. C. Powell, of that city, lost a valuable gold watch and chain. Every effort was made to recover them, but in vain. A few days ago one James Frasell, of Rochester, was tried for forging his wife's name for $50, and sought to settle by restoring $30 of the amount, and asked his wife to advance the balance and release him from custody. She refused, and a little domestic "spat" in open court was the consequence. In the course of it a good many crimes were charged upon him which were not down in the indictment, and in retaliation he declared that the watch she was then wearing belonged to Mrs. Powell. An investigation showed this to be the fact, and the long-lost property was restored to its owner.

—Some Connecticut women are credited with inventing the most novel substitute for tar and feathers. Their patience becoming exhausted, recently, at the continued inebriety of one of the male members of the household, they took him in hand while lying drunk on the ground, covered him from head to foot with soft soap, and then sprinkled it all over with flour. The victim's sensations under the broiling sun must have been peculiar.

—Miss Rachael Ford, of Missouri, was an active little girl who, years ago, used to jump the rope two hundred times without stopping. Her gymnastics brought on a painful disease, which, after some eight years, ended in her death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

FLORIST—EDGAR SANDERS, FLORIST, OPENED again at 23 Dearborn-st.

GIVEN AWAY—AN ENGRAVING OF THE CHICAGO Exposition Building, suitable for framing. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 52, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

TO AMERICAN PROVISION MERCHANTS—A Liverpool firm, with good connections in all the markets of the continent of Europe for American provisions, is desirous of connecting with a respectable firm in Chicago or New York to act as their agent for the direct sale of provisions to continental merchants and dealers. No risk, as all drafts will be guaranteed by bankers. Highest references given and required in Europe. Address O 93, care of HENRY GREENWOOD, Advertising Agent, Liverpool, England.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE CANVAS SIGNS AND show-cards are made at 102 East Madison-st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE DAY, BY A first-class fitter and trimmer. Call or address C C, 260 Calumet-av.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO GO TO 109 WEST Randolph-st. and see how easy it is to cure catarrh. Medicine and advice free at the office. Pamphlets 10 cents. DR. C. R. SYKES.

WANTED—ANYBODY WANTING CASH FOR A stock of groceries, dry goods, clothing, hats, etc., can find a liberal buyer by addressing O 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 TO 60 HOT BED SASHES, 3x6, IN good condition; also a few thousand flower-pots, cheap for cash. Apply at once to W. S. BAILEY, florist, Evanston.

WANTED—LADIES IN NEED OF REDINGOTES or new belts to call at Reid's, 221 West Madison-st. Dress and cloak making done quickly and in first-class style.

WANTED—A SHOW-CASE AND SOME STOCK of cigars and notions cheap for cash, or will trade a good lot. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO GO WITH OUR party on Monday, to Colorado, to come in to-day and register. Office 101 East Monroe-st. GREEN BROS.

$5 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY MEN, women, or children; six of the best-selling 25-cent articles in America. Samples by mail, 25 cents; 5 for $1. Send stamp for full particulars. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; unfurnished back parlor to rent.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished second story front room and board for two; few boarders taken. References exchanged.

532 WABASH-AV.—SUIT OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor, closets, hot and cold water, &c., unfurnished except carpets; also desirable rooms furnished. Day boarders wanted.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, GOOD board, and moderate prices. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; accomodation first-class; reference required.

808 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Front parlor, bed-room, and bath, with board, for two gentlemen. Warmed by furnace; everything first-class; genteel family; no boarding-house. $25 per week for two. O 21, Tribune office.

West Side.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A furnished room, with board, for man and wife or 2 gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE OR TWO YOUNG men can be accommodated; brick house, and good neighborhood; table board very best. $7 a week, taking rooms separately. Also one or two day boarders can be accommodated at reasonable prices. References exchanged. Call on premises.

161 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF nicely furnished front rooms to rent to two gentlemen in a small family.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT well-furnished room, with desirable board, suited for two persons; houses modern and central.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT, comfortably furnished rooms, to rent, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or parties of gentlemen.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished, with board. By permission, special references given.

Hotels.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and very low prices. Single rooms, $6 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

DE FOREST HOUSE—JUST OPENED, SPLENDID accommodation for a few more boarders; furniture and carpets new; hot and cold water bath-room; table first-class; references required. 172 North Clark-st., corner Erie.

WHEELER HOUSE—CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Lodging, 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COUNTRY LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE; ESTABLISHED 4 years; sales, 1½ million feet a year. A good chance for some one. Inquire in person or by letter of B. F. FERGUSON, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts., Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, IN THE BEST location in the city, for sale; cash only required, no liquors. Apply to 76 West Washington-st.

A SALOON, LICENSE, AND FIXTURES FOR sale. 24 Solah-st.

AT A BARGAIN, ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE business places in the city for sale, consisting of a large number of rooms, nicely furnished, from which the right party can realize $500 monthly profits. Best of reasons given for selling. O 23, Tribune office.

ANY ONE WHO WANTS TO MAKE A FORTUNE with one of the best patents out call at Anderson's Hotel, Madison-st. It will reduce your gas bills 40 per cent. Inquire for LOOKWOOD.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—A TOY STORE, WITH stock and fixtures, newly fitted up for sale; comfortable room attached; moderate rent. Apply at 181 West Adams-st., corner of Halsted.

A CIGAR-STAND OPPOSITE THE EXPOSITION, with fruit, &c., taking $30 to $40 a day. Will sell at a bargain, as the party leaves for Europe to-morrow night. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; some fine openings on hand, requiring from $500 to $10,000. TARBELL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROcery store No. 279 North-av. for sale, also horse and wagon, during this week. Balance will be sold at auction on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 p. m. Inquire at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st.

TRAVELING STENCIL CUTTER'S OUTFIT COMplete; 2 sets name-plate dies, 2 sets key-check dies, with border-tools and figures, and stock on hand to clear $75, for sale cheap—for $25. Call at 25 Blue Island-av.

TO THE PUBLIC—I WILL DISPOSE OF ONE-FIFTH share of my patent in the Security Letter-Box and Carrier-Bag for the sum of $1,000. A. ROSENSTJERNA, office 97 East Kinzie-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, LIVE MAN OF BUSIness, to run a grocery store; must have $600 cash. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WE HAVE A GOOD-PAYING BOARDING-HOUSE for sale on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Can be bought at a splendid bargain, and one-half on time. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

WANTED—MAN WITH $8,000 OR $10,000 TO take an interest in a hotel and summer resort, near City of Rockford. Amount to be laid out in enlarging the house. None need apply, only those experienced in the business, and can come well recommended. The property will double in value in two years. Address for two weeks, Rockford, Ill., E. Nashold, Box 301.

$600 WILL GIVE A GOOD MAN ONE-HALF interest in one of the best-paying sample-rooms in the city; cheap rent and first-class trade. Apply at 159 Michigan-av., second door south of Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front, north of Twenty-second-st., on Wabash-av., for outside unimproved property; will pay part money. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE AT a fair price for a first-class horse and top-buggy. Call or address M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY 399 AND 401 West Van Buren-st.; Lots 50x175; brick building 25x45, two-story basement and cellar; building in rear 20x30; two-story and cellar, for vacant lots in fire limits.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE BRICK HOUSES, with modern improvements; large lots, on South Side, near Grand Boulevard, in beautiful grove, for cash and other property. CHAS. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS FOR A stock of liquors or groceries. Will put in some cash. O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT $300 WORTH OF CARPENter's work for which we will trade a good lot and some cash. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES NEAR the city, for a house and lot in the city worth from $6,000 to $8,000 and some cash. Address O 8, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO WROTE letter dated Sept. 29, and signed "A Friend" to certain party in regard to wife and girl, please give more particulars or see the party personally in perfect confidence? Tell me something instead of nothing. The One Addressed. Cor. W. & L.

PERSONAL—25 CENTS APIECE WILL BE PAID for 6 copies of the Times, Sept. 21, at the Times office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR BRASS BAND, 1 year old, of 16 instruments. Address O R H, 388 LaSalle-st., or 120 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Wright, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Stanfield, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twentyfourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hawes, Thirtyfirst, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirtysixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and stores on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON ELLIS-AV., 40x180, to 20-foot alley, $25 per foot less than market price if party pays $2,000 cash. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Central Park Boulevard, easy terms, or 15 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., easy terms and low price. This is best unimproved corner on the avenue, and will be sold at a bargain.
Lots on Adams and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av. $200 down, balance $20 per month. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—$175 EACH, THREE FIFTY FEET front Grove Lots, only two blocks from Morgan Park depot. Title perfect; no incumbrance. Address J 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY AND basement house No. 606 West Trier-st., near Ashland-av.; will take for first payment savings books on any good bank. A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 169 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—A WIDOW LADY RESIDING ON WAbash-av., near Sixteenth-st., wishes to go South, would like to dispose of residence; price, $10,000; easy payments. Address O 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—40 FEET FRONTing on North Clark-st., near Ohio; large part of purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., OGLESBYst., and California-av. for sale very cheap, and on easy terms, to parties who will improve immediately. Accounts against any of the Chicago Savings Banks taken in payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—50x90 FEET, between Loomis and Sheldon-sts.; cottage and barn on the premises. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—47 LOTS CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT—100x116 FEET on the southwest corner of Seebor and Ellsworth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—50x100 FEET BETWEEN Franklin and Fifth-av., southwest corner of the alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—EASY terms; in the block on the northwest corner of Western and North-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON EVANS-AV., BETWEEN FORTYfourth and Forty-fifth-sts., nice 2-story frame house, lot 24x170 to 20 foot alley, good water, etc.; price $3,000, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, DOUBLE PARlors, 3 sleeping rooms, kitchen and pantry, near Thirty-first-st., on Vermont-av.; price $1,700; $200 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4-ROOM COTTAGE ON THIRTYfirst-st., near Archer-av.; price $1,200; $200 cash, balance monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES EAST OF STONY ISLANDav., and between Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND BOULEVARD—FIVE acres corner of the boulevard and Seventy-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TWO blocks, containing 13 64-100 acres, in the Vincennes Road Addition. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $325, IN $5 monthly payments; only $25 down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Free ride.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50 FEET front, for $600, $800, and $1,000, on long time and small payments. These lots are centrally located, and will grow in value as to pay a handsome profit on the investment. Plats furnished, and parties taken free of expense to see the property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS, and five acres good, dry, improved land, ½ mile from Lake Station, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 45 minutes from Chicago; price, $525; $100 cash, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 50 LOTS (FIVE ACRES) at Desplaines, only $200 per acre; easy terms. Free ride. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE!—NOW IS THE TIME TO invest; I am obliged to sell, and I offer 10 acres in Lake View, near Lake Shore; 10 acres in S. 14, near Boulevard; 83 feet front, 13 lots, in Irving Park, near depot; sidewalks made and entitled to Artesian water; 3 houses and lots and 50 vacant lots in Evanston; 2 houses and 50 lots in Glencoe. MERRIL LADD.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; there are but 20 left at this price; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—STOP PAYING RENT; $65 per month will soon buy you a beautiful new gothic house and wide lot close to station and schools. Call this week. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent pays amount you will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last three days. THE LOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT WASHINGTON Heights, any part of 70 acres on Western-av. Also 108-foot lot, in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD P. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 50 LOTS (5 ACRES) at Desplaines, $1,500; $500 down, $100 a year for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, for $600 and $800, on annual or monthly payments. SAM'L POLKEY, 134 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A BANK WHAT IS A BANK—I WILL sell 50 lots within eight blocks of the Evanston depot at $400 per lot, to be paid for in $10 monthly payments, or in ten annual payments. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house of 10 rooms, with 50-ft. lot. Also lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near depots and schools; price low; terms to suit. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD IS THE GROWING suburb, directly south of the city, at the junction of three great railroads, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne; tickets on either road, $10 a hundred; 30 passenger trains each way daily, early and late trains, accommodating all classes; population, 3,000, and still increasing. We are prepared to give great bargains for cash. Good schools, society, and other advantages. As Chicago grows, so will Englewood; property sure to advance. The best bank in America is a well selected lot, free of incumbrances, in this rapidly growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly until paid. The same price and terms will buy one at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD HOUSES IN EVANSTON and North Evanston at a bargain; to be paid for in ten annual payments. Who wants a home in a live, beautiful town? C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE vicinity of Chicago, at a bargain; 239 acres, three good living springs all the year, under high cultivation, 35 miles from Chicago, convenient to railroad, two good orchards, house of 14 rooms and good outbuildings, pasture runs down to the river, 40 cows on the farm; will sell with farm, if desired. Will take for first payment a good house and lot in Chicago, and the balance in 10 or 20 years at 8 per cent, payable annually. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 and 161 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A WELL-IMproved farm in Rice County, Minn., and one in Lime County, Minn., both near town and railroad. Will be sold at half value for cash, or exchanged for salable merchandise. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 68 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A good farm of 175 acres, 38 miles from Chicago, on N. W. R. R., adjoining the station. Call at 85 Third-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, A NEAT COTTAGE OR TWOstory house, with lot, on West Madison-st. Price from $5,500 to $6,500; possession Oct. 20, 1873. Address O 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AND cash, for one or more brick houses, with modern improvements, on 50 feet lots; splendid location, on South Side. CHAS. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE — GOOD IMPROVED city property, worth about $15,000, for which will pay $7,000 cash, and balance in first-class unimproved city property. Call or address Room 22, Major Block.

MUSICAL.

BURDETT ORGAN, IN SPLENDID ORDER; HAS harmonic attachment, sub-bass, load pedal stops, and all late improvements. Price, $75; original cost, $150. 643 Michigan-av.

CHICKERING—A BEAUTIFUL-TONED CHICKering pianoforte, in handsome rosewood case, four round corners and carved legs, in fine condition; price, $190. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRing and tuning; one 7-octave, double round, price $160; one 6-octave, price $50; one 6-octave melodeon, piano style, price $60, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 209 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN UPRIGHT PIANOforte; must be a good one and cheap for cash, or will trade. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a strictly private family, where the comforts and associations of a home may be enjoyed. Address, stating terms, &c., O 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND BABY, with pleasant, furnished room, in a private family; West Side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, O 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE—LARGE BACK PARLOR, with grate, bed-room adjoining, hot and cold water, Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth; none but parties willing to pay for first-class board need address O 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE board in a private family residing on West Side, east of Ashland-av.; references exchanged. Address O 35, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—VERY NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1070 Jackson-st., water in house, good yard, &c., all in good order, to prompt-paying small family, only $18. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BRICK dwellings on Rush-st., corner of Illinois. Apply to W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, nicely furnished, north of Eighteenth-st.; also a 2-story frame house (803 Wabash-av.), partly furnished. A. J. AVERILL, Real-estate office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, on Wabash-av., two blocks from Post Office, mostly furnished. Everything new and modern improvements. Owners would board with parties. Can take few first-class boarders if desired. None but responsible parties need apply. Address J 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASHav.; possession given immediately. For particulars call on or address L. J. CLARKE & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON INDIana-st., near Rush. Apply to H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY COTTAGE, 397 South Robey-st., corner of VanBuren. Inquire at Room 62, 4th floor, Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st. J. H. PLACE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 75 LINCOLN-ST., near Washington-av. Rent, $30 per month. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—758 WEST ADAMS-ST., COR. SEELEYav.; 2-story and basement brick house at a low rent till May 1. C. L. ARNOLD, 169 South Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES AND ROOMS ON Smith-st., one block west of Union Park; low rent. Inquire at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—1½-STORY COTTAGE, CORNER Twelfth-st. and Ashland-av., containing 6 rooms and water. Apply at 208 Sampson-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A DEsirable cottage house in good locality south of Twenty-second-st., convenient either to Indiana-av. or Cottage Grove cars; none need apply unless they will buy furniture. Inquire at Room 27 Major Block.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, FURNISHED, near Twenty-eighth-st. Inquire at Room 4, 166 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$25—NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE grove at north city limits, 2 blocks from horse cars. DAVID WILLIAMS, 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, AND LARGE grass lot, 457 Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, Room 2, 236 State-st.

TO RENT—A DWELLING OF 8 ROOMS IN GOOD order, $25 per month. 128 South Hoyne-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 207½ WALNUT-ST. 10 rooms; one block from street cars; rent, $27.50. Apply at No. 181 East Madison-st., to R. M. OUTHET.

TO RENT—A LARGE, COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with modern improvements, in a desirable locality. No questions asked. Address X, care of Carrier 5, Station B.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, A COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, 59 East Hinsdale-st., between Pine and Rush.

TO RENT—NO. 496 COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st.; in thorough repair. Apply at 418 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A COTTAGE WITH 6 ROOMS, pantry, and bath-room. Inquire at 256 Centre-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A NEAT COTTAGE NEAR Union Park to a party who will buy the whole or part of the furniture. Apply at 30 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, WAter, and bath-room, and all modern improvements. 238 Centre-av. Apply on premises, or of S. LARSON, 196 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—212 AND 214 WEST LAKE-ST., GOOD dwelling-houses, of 7 rooms each; rent only $35 per month. Apply on the premises from 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—THIRD-AV.—HOUSE NO. 106; 12 ROOMS. Call at 143 Clark-st., Room 5. J. L. CURTIS.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, GOOD BARN, WITH all modern improvements, suitable for a boarding-house; will sell carpets, stoves, etc. Inquire at 51 North Carpenter-st., at 9 or 10 a. m. this day (Friday).

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, EITHER FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the finest places at this beautiful suburb. House has 11 rooms, handsomely furnished, all conveniences. Large barn; large lot. Rent moderate to the right party. JOHN M. WAITE, 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, WELL located in Evanston; also five in North Evanston, at from $15 to $25 per month, or will sell on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM IN A business block between Madison and Monroe-sts., on Clark, rent only $12 per month. Address M 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at Honore Block. Rooms heated by steam, and in every way desirable winter quarters. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, No. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Inquire at Room 39.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by day, week, or month. 155 and 157 Washington-st., near Board of Trade. Inquire at Room 37.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE—UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with gas, water, and water-closets. Best rooms in business part of city for prices asked. B. N. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 290 FIFTH-AV., TO A small family without children. Possession given at once. Also store No. 288. Apply on the premises. J. R. PETTIBONE.

TO RENT—855 WABASH-AV., TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms; suitable for two or three gentlemen; hot and cold water; bathroom and gas; private family.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WITH water in, at 133 Ewing-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A NEW TWO-story brick house, containing 6 rooms and closets, gas, water, on the corner of Brown and Taylor-sts. Inquire at 328 Taylor-st., near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED rooms at reasonable rates, at 750 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—513 BURNSIDE-ST., 6 ROOMS, FIRST floor. Apply at 1332 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—IN CONSEQUENCE OF MY REMOVAL to 79 East Madison-st. The store now occupied by me, 122 West Madison-st., is to rent and the fixtures for sale at a bargain. W. G. HOLMES, Bookseller and Stationer.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF NO. 68 HONORE-ST., 5 rooms, in good order, $20 per month. Inquire at 674 West Adams-st., or address O 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, 245 WEST Madison-st., $10 and $12 each, in suites or single.

TO RENT—ROOM—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM for 2 young men, who will pay good price for good accommodations; private family, where there are lively young people preferred; best reference given and required. Address O 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and alcove suitable for gent and wife, or two single gentleman. Also, one single room at 318 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board to gentleman and wife and two single gents, 892 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, South Side—near Twenty-second-st. Address M 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; ALSO unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, overlooking Exposition, by the day, week, or month. Apply at 10 and 12 Madison-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, from $10 to $25 per month; meals can be had in same house if desired; at 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, at 90 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—IN NEW BRICK HOUSE, 308 West Harrison-st., 7 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 rooms, 14 Pierce-st. Call at 308 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—SIX PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; $25 per month. Apply at 368 West Randolph-st., before 10 a. m.

TO RENT—ONLY $15 PER MONTH—NICELY FURnished room, Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st.; first-class references required. Inquire for Mr. S, 94 Washington-st., Room 15, or 582 Wabash-av. after 7 p. m.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, WELL located for any business; dry goods preferred. Has been occupied as such for 4 years. 638 Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 209 SOUTH CLARK-ST., BEtween Jackson and Van Buren. Inquire on premises, from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4, of JAMES MATHEWS.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM, WITH double desk; will be rented cheap until next spring. Apply at "The Newspaper Union" office, 114 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY FINE REAL estate office on main floor, cheap. Address, with name and business, D 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES, CHEAP. Inquire at No. 149 East Monroe-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF BRICK STABLE, WITH 150 stalls. 25 and 27 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, GENTEEL RESIdence in good location, for A 1 party; small family. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; rent not to exceed $12, on the South Side, as near Madison-st. as possible. Address J 36, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 CASH, IN ONE of the finest billiard halls in the city, doing a splendid business. Address O 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $7,000 capital can secure a partnership in a first-class established business, paying $10,000 annually and increasing. Address O 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, CLEAN MANufacturing business; good profits and good trade. Can be largely increased by more capital. For particulars address J 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 126 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY PARTY WITH $3,000 to $5,000 cash can make a fortune as partner in a manufacturing enterprise paying 150 to 200 per cent. Those having the cash, address Y 74, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—PARLOR FURNITURE, MIRROR, sideboard, paintings, furnace, light coupe, miscellaneous library, etc., etc., for mortgages, and city lots. S. W. SEA, 157 Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY; ONE SMITH'S PLANer, one Smith's Three-Side Sticker. 76 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN AS clerk in retail clothing store; must be a competent man and good worker. D. GOLDSTINE, 537 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PRESCRIPtion druggist. Apply at No. 554 South Halsted-st., corner of Mitchell.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS old in a hat and cap store; one who resides with his parents and can bring best references. Apply immediately. 164 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, INDUStrious man of good character and habits, to take charge of the receiving and city delivery department of a stationery and paper house. He must be acquainted with the business and furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address, stating full particulars, O 5, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN FOR sash, door, and blind factory; none but men of experience, accustomed to city work, need apply. A. H. SMITH, 130 and 132 Fulton-st., city.

WANTED—3 SHOEMAKERS AT 157 PAULINAst., near Indiana. JOHN MILLAN.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 GOOD JOINERS. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—THREE GOOD ROOFERS. CALL AT 177 La Salle-st., corner of Monroe.

WANTED—TUCK POINTERS. C. F. CAMP, 130 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS, CORNER OF ROBEY and Harrison-sts.; wages, $4 per day. McNEAL.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH TO DO jobbing at 731 State-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN.

WANTED—TEN GOOD PAINTERS, NONE BUT first-class hands, at the northeast corner of State and Washington-sts. J. S. HENRY.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,800 MEN, 200 TEAMS, FOR C. & P. R. R., 25 men for gravel-trains, on Pan Handle R. R. Company work. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS AT $1.25 PER CORD; 25 teams at $4 per day; 25 saw-mill men, at 259 Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO., Room 4.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, wood-choppers, saw-mill hands, and brick-yard hands. Also, 40 bridge-builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark and 101 South Canal-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 PEDLERS, MEN AND WOMEN, to canvass an article needed in every household; no competition. Inquire at Room 9 Exchange Building, corner Washington and South Clark-sts.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPErience in digging wells. Apply at 179 South Halsted-st., in rear.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (COLORED) that can open oysters and clams. Wages, $10 per week. Apply at Smith's Oyster House, corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN THE kitchen; must understand some cooking. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., in the coffee-house.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF stock, etc., on a farm for the winter. Apply to Dr. J. A. CLARK, Rooms 5 and 6, No. 199 Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITERS AT BROWN'S; $35 per month.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State to sell our new glass-cutter, needle-threading thimble, button-hole cutter, and other articles; salary or commission paid. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—HELP IN A SALE AND BOARDING stable, rear No. 127 Twenty-fourth-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS NOT UNDER 16, for an easy business in city or country; a new hand (16) cleared $42 last week. Apply, forenoon, at 164 Randolph-st., Room 18. RAY & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN TO WORK ON stock at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, ACQUAINTED with the sash, door, and blind business to act as salesman. Also, two good men to run sash and molding machines. 271 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent woman as cook and laundress. A woman who thoroughly understands her business will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune office, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., between the hours of 2 and 4 Monday afternoon.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK in private family. 667 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM and chamber work. None need apply who do not understand the business. 220 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 248 Fulton-st. A good place and steady wages.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 224 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small family; good wages to a competent girl. Apply at 489 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—DISHWASHERS AND WAITER GIRLS at 159 Fifth-av. Call this morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 14 Margaret-st., near Mitchell.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl, at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, THE other laundress, to go into the country. Apply at 665 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL IN A SMALL private family. German preferred. 645 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR A PRIvate boarding-house; also, a second-girl for kitchen; must understand cooking. Apply at 834 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 626 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 136 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in private family. Apply at 404 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND CLOAK cutter; one that has good taste and thoroughly competent to take charge of a workroom. Address J 19, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

WANTED—LADIES' CLOTHES, SHIRT, AND collar-ironers, polishers, and finishers, Friday morning, ready to work. Laundry, 332 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES AND buggies, also a few second-hand buggies, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

A COAN & TENBROEKE TOP-BUGGY AND horse, $200; also a nice Shetland pony, cheap. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

AS WE HAVE PURCHASERS FOR HORSES, BUGgies, and wagons of every description, would advise all persons having anything of the kind that they wish to realize the cash on to bring them to 261 State-st. Sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSE, pronounced by all the most beautiful horse, both in color and style, in Chicago; is 7 years old, high-spirited, but perfectly kind and gentle, 13½ hands high, and weighs 850 pounds. A fine harness and light wagon, made especially for him to order, will be sold with him, if desired. The horse is offered for sale only because the owner is constantly traveling, and, therefore, obliged to sell him. May be seen at the Livery Stable of MARTIN FRY, rear of 1123 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, cheap for cash. Horse can go in 2:50; very stylish (snow white). New Poughkeepsie top buggy and new harness. HENRY E. GATES, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons; also one light, second-hand top-buggy and one two-seated buggy, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOUR GOOD HORSES FROM 5 to 8 years old; weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs; sound; work single or double. Call at 145 South Clark-st., Room 8. J. H. EHLE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY HORSES in the city, also phaeton, nearly new. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for extra fine saddle horse. Further information at 490 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HORSES, BUGGIES, HARness, and wagons to dispose of will find no difficulty in disposing of them by bringing to the Chicago Horse Market. On hand and for sale, reasonable prices, 40 head. 25 and 27 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LIGHT EXPRESS wagon suitable for a grocery, or wagon, horse and harness; will trade a good lot equal to cash, and cash. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SOME HEAVY teams and wagons suitable for railroad work; will trade good lots and cash. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO SELL A FINE HORSE, TOP BUGgy, and harness, very cheap, or exchange for good real estate. A. M. LESLIE, 156 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "A TRIP Around the World; or, In Search of the Castaways," a thrilling narrative in search of Capt. Grant, of the brig Britannia. Also, for Chambers' Encyclopedia and other popular works from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, IN ANY town, county, or State, that have a little spare time, can engage with us upon the most liberal terms ever before offered. Papers and samples free to any applicant that cannot call. Business permanent. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW—A FARMer made $48 in one week; one young man cleared $18 in one day. Agents from the country preferred. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WHEELER & WILSON IMPROVED FAMILY sewing-machine, in perfect order. Cost, $75; price, $35. No. 643 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—144 SOUTH HALsted-st., NICHOLS & PEARSON, Agents. Easy payments or sewing given.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE TAKES THE premium, at the Exposition office, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 181 West Madison-st. Room 4 and 5, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, has had 8 years' experience principally in wholesale and commission lines, is also a rapid short-hand writer; age 26. R., Box 331, Rock Island.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as salesman in a dry goods store or as entry clerk in office. Address M P, 138 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC MAN in some retail store as bookkeeper. Address LOYAL H. DOOLITTLE, P. O. Box 1118, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN A WHOLEsale or retail store, by a young man of experience, lately from Germany; employment more of an object than wages. Address M. ARRONHEIM, 419 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 76, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAchinist as engineer or to take charge of machinery; has had 8 years' experience in high and low-pressure engines; first-class testimonials. Address M 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ATTENTION MERCHANT tailors—By a sober, steady competent cutter; those any way interested please address F G G, P. O. Lock Box 69, Mattoon, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—A first-class custom cutter is open for engagements. L. B. Inquire at Mr. E. ELY'S, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COMPOSItor, who has been three years at the trade, a situation in a good job office. Address O 26, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (DANE) desires a situation as coachman in a private family; is willing to work, and can come well recommended. Address J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, who understands how to handle horses, and his wife as a kitchen work. Apply at 9 Church-place, Bridgeport.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS of age, wants a place to work between school hours for his board. Apply at 663 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BARtender, in the city. Address O 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAvian, as bar-tender. Address A. HARRISON, 31 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE. He understands gardening and farming; handy at any kind of work. Address N, 23 West Adams-st. (French parties.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK or to do general housework for 2 or 3. Apply at 1128 Prairie-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 1067 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT Swedish cook, in a first-class boarding house or hotel; she is not afraid of work, and expects good wages. Apply at 265 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEWING-GIRL AND second-work, or would take care of children. Address E F, 66 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl to take care of children. Please call at 45 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS a cook in a private family. Please call at 251 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Please call at 287 South Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, WILLING girl, to do general housework. Call, for two days, at 340 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO SECond work; will make herself generally useful, and can give good city reference. Please call at 143 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook, the other as second-girl; no objection to washing in a small family; South Side preferred. Call, for two days, at 21 South Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as cook; have always cooked in first-class families and can give good references. Address B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do light second work in a private family; best of references given. Call at 335 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT cook; is thoroughly competent to fill any good cook's situation; private family or boarding house. 325 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook in private family or boarding house. Apply at 1030 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by a good girl. Can come well recommended. Address MAGGIE FLINN, 563 South Jefferson-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 10 North Sheldon-st., between Kinzie and Hubbard-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FOR sewing; one that understands cutting and fitting. Call or address 329 North Franklin-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress to go out by the day; no objections to housecleaning. Call at 111 Fourteenth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good German and Scandinavian help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CORRESponding clerk, copyist, or assistant bookkeeper. Address J 52, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

COME TO MY PLACE OCT. 1, 1873, TWO HORSES; one 6-year-old bay, with black points; one dark, cream-colored pony, black points, 6 years old. Owner can have the same by calling at the livery stable northeast corner State and Thirty-first-sts. O. P. RAYMOND.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY EVENING, A SORREL mare, two hind feet white, white stripe on forehead. MAYPOLE BROS., 234 South Jefferson-st.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV. OR STATE-ST., BEtween Fifteenth and Twenty-second-sts., a lady's gold watch chain, pin, and charms; the locket contains a lady's picture and baby's hair. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 816 Wabash-av.

LOST—IN MAPLEWOOD OR CHICAGO, A BROWN memorandum pocket-book, containing a sum of money; also notes and papers of no value to any one but the owner, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for return and no questions asked. J. L. LEE, 111 Madison-st.

LOST—A BLACK CROSS EAR-RING, GOLD-mounted, Wednesday evening, on the South Park Boulevard; $5 reward for its return to WENDELL & HYMEN, Jewelers, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH WITH A CHILD'S PICture on the inside of the case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at 169 LaSalle-st., in the basement.

LOST—BETWEEN PECK-COURT AND NORTH LaSalle-st., a garnet ear-ring, with a large pearl in the centre. A liberal reward will be paid if left at the cigar-stand, Burke's European Hotel.

LOST—FROM CORNER OF MONROE AND LaSalle-sts., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, a small brown mare, 5 years old, hollow back, two ringbones behind. A liberal reward will be given by JAMES S. MURPHY, 126 Deering-st.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF VALUABLE PAPERS and notes, supposed to be between Madison and Twenty-second-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 171 East Madison-st., Room 1. B. NEWMAN.

LOST—HORSE AND PAINTERS' WAGON—FROM 19 South Canal-st.; small, dark bay, about 9 years old; a liberal reward will be paid.

NOTICE—TAKEN FROM NO. 17 LAUREL-ST., ON Monday night, Sept. 29, a round box buggy. Any person returning same, or giving information of its recovery, will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT October 1, 1873, hitched near Grand Pacific Hotel, one bay mare and top wagon and harness, horse-blanket and lap robe. Mare, small; wagon painted dark color with red stripe around the seat. Any one that will return the same to 764 Michigan-av., will be liberally rewarded. WM. PATRICK.

STRAYED—A BROWN PONY, ONE HIND LEG swollen. Reward for return to 84 Thirty-eighth-st.

TAKEN UP—A MOUSE-COLORED HORSE, IN poor condition; owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses, at grocery-store, Lawndale.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on property in burnt district. Borrowers only need address J 18, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY—IN AMOUNTS FROM $10 UP, on jewelry, etc. Address H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000 GOOD REAL ESTATE paper. THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR TWO YEARS OR longer, $2,000; first mortgage on real estate worth $20,000. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 TO $700 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security for short time. Address O 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $200 FOR 12 MONTHS ON solitaire diamond pin and studs worth $250. Will pay 2 per cent per month. Address O 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR A SHORT OR LONG TIME on store on State-st., well-located and rented; will pay 10 per cent., and high rate of commissions; O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY $10,000 FOR 90 DAYS on the very best of security. Apply to PARSONS COOKE, Room 43, Portland Block.

WANTED—$20,000 IN SUMS FROM $5,000 TO $40,000 for from 3 to 5 years on first-class improved city property by PARSONS COOKE, Real Estate and Loans, Room 43 Portland Block.

WANTED—$800 OR $1,000 FOR NINETY DAYS ON good collateral security, for which I am willing to pay 2 per cent a month. Address O 32, Tribune Office.

$10,000 WANTED—A GOOD PARTY WITH above amount to join in a co-partnership in produce and provision commission business already established; references exchanged. Address O 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-COUNTER, show-case, ice-box, and 4 gas chandeliers. Will be sold together or separate. L. LABERG, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OWING TO THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, we will sell the following fixtures at a discount, viz: 1 silver case 8 ft, 1 do 6 ft, 1 do 4 ft, 1 counter, gas fixtures, 1 Indian figure, 1 14 ft ... and numerous other articles. The above was ordered for a cigar and tobacco store. Apply at 99 East Madison-st., Room 15, up stairs.

FOR SALE—FOR $100—THE FINEST GENTS GOLD chain in Chicago; cost $140 six months ago; also a Parisian opera-glass for $20, cost $45. Address J 37, Tribune office.

SITTING UP.

(Continued from the First Page.)

and financial stringency. If it had not been for these advices the pay-car would have been dispatched on the usual day, but, under the circumstances, it was thought better to watch events for a few days. The Company does not pretend that the money was not justly due, or that, strictly speaking, it ought in any event to have been withheld, but a crisis seemed at hand, and many other considerations depended on that single pay-day which do not enter into ordinary calculations.

THE AMOUNT WITHDRAWN FROM THE TREASURY, for monthly pay, is between $500,000 and $600,000, and as the greater part of the money goes out of Chicago, the sending out of the pay-car on the usual day might have involved the Company in very serious difficulty. The event proved the wisdom of delay. Only a day or two after pay-day the crash came, and the supply of currency everywhere ceased. By the delay of a few days the Company, the public, the employes themselves, were saved great inconvenience; the treasury was able to make disbursements in currency, and keep the volume of trade pouring through its territory, and to receive the checks of our business men, instead of throwing them out and insisting on currency, as many other large establishments have done. Thus, commerce was not checked; the flow of currency through all the channels affected by the roads was not interfered with; employment continued to be given to the men, and time was obtained for calmly reviewing the situation and securing present and future pay-rolls.

IT WAS SOON DECIDED that, under the new condition of affairs, the Company could not reasonably hope to continue the employment of so many men, and that a large number must be paid off; but further investigation satisfied the management that this summary proceeding might be obviated by reducing the time and pay from 7 to 8 per cent, according to the nature of the work. If the men assented quietly to this, it would obviate the necessity of parting with any of them.

Thursday was the day chosen for announcing this reduction, and arrangements were made to start the pay-car the following day, as soon as they had decided whether to refuse or accept.

THE RESULT WAS that part of the men employed on one section of the road began to grumble, and finally left off work. These men yesterday received their pay and discharge together, and the pay-car went its usual rounds. Nearly all of the discharged men are already anxious to get back, claiming that they were misled; that they had not made allowance for the fact that the Company had been husbanding its currency for their own good, in common with the general public; and that they had been irritated into their action by the representations of a few unquiet spirits that they were not going to get any more money, and stories of that sort.

A VISIT TO THE SHOPS confirmed these representations, as far as the Company's conduct toward the men is in question. There was hardly any change to be noticed, everybody being busy and cheerful, and work going on with as much briskness as is generally the case on pay-day; and there seemed no fear of anything unpleasant occurring, unless, as a flagman remarked, "some of the b'hoys take a little drop too much, when they find the money in their pockets."

CHECKS RECEIVED.

Much inconvenience has been caused by the railway companies refusing to accept other than currency in payment of freight-bills. So general and noticeable has the embarrassment become as to create the impression that all the companies pursue this course. We are glad to be able to instance one notable exception. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway, throughout the crisis, has unhesitatingly received checks upon any or all the solvent city banks; and, probably, the best comment upon their action is, the assurance that it has not thus far lost one cent upon any check taken. A natural result of this liberal policy has been, that the Company's business, despite the financial depression, has continued largely in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

NO CHANGE.

There was but little change in the situation of affairs at the railroad offices in the city yesterday. While the Western lines are slowly and steadily improving, the Eastern lines report a slight falling off of their freight business. This must be attributed to the fact that the Eastern roads have been doing a large business up to the present time, because there was a large quantity of grain in this city, which was shipped East in spite of the panic. The Western lines were the first sufferers, and consequently it is only natural that they shall be the first ones to recover from the effects of the crisis.

MR. C. M. GRAY, the General Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, stated to a reporter that their business was lighter yesterday than at any previous time since the commencement of the panic. While they had been short of cars all along, yesterday they had forty or fifty to spare. Mr. Gray says he expected this, as panics would always affect Western lines sooner than the Eastern lines.

MR. LOUIS VIELE, of the Chicago & Rock Island, reported business on their road rapidly picking up, and unless something should happen to renew the panic they would soon be again in their usual prosperous condition. He hoped that this crisis had taught a lesson to the Grangers, who had done very much toward bringing about this state of affairs. Farmers had no better friends than the railroads, and while it was true that the railroads, especially the Western links, were in a great measure dependent upon the farmers, the farmers were depending upon the railroads in the same ratio.

J. C. M'MULLEN, of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, hoped that the worst of trouble had been passed, and that after this they would get along swimmingly. Their business has been improving rapidly during the last three days, and they had put on again several of the extra freight trains that had been taken off, and re-engaged many of the discharged men. They had stopped none of their new improvements, and all their contemplated new additions to their road were carried forward with the same energy and haste as before the panic. They yesterday closed their last contract for the new double track between Summit and Bloomington, and the work would be completed in a few days.

E. R. WADSWORTH, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, reported their road in a better condition. They have not discharged any men, and they don't intend to. He was in hopes that in a few days they would have fully as much to do as they had before the present trouble.

A. MITCHELL, of the Illinois Central, stated that their business had not improved since being last interviewed; had slightly declined since day before yesterday.

H. E. SARGENT, Superintendent of the Michigan Central, also reported a slight decline in their freight traffic.

ELSEWHERE.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The main feature in stocks to-day consisted in the report of the failure of Grinnell & Co., telegraphed you earlier. No other than Vanderbilt stocks were agitated. The gold market is without speculative interest. Foreign exchange is again lower, by reason of the better supply of sterling, growing out of London orders for Central stocks.

THE MONEY MARKET shows decided evidences of returning ease. The banks are gaining rapidly in deposits, and, according to excellent authority, were receiving double the amount of currency they were sending out. At the close, loans were making at 7 per cent gold, the ruling quotations of the day having been ¼ per cent bonus.

There was an active business in Government bonds throughout the day at the Boards and over the counters of dealers. A general advance in prices occurred, the highest being made in late dealings. The comparatively low prices now current has stimulated the investment inquiry, and large amounts are being taken off the market.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was more active for shipment, and for low grades of wheat there was more activity at the opening, and prices improved. The demand is chiefly for export. Winter wheat not plenty. The market closes quiet, though firm. The demand is largely for Chicago spring, for export mainly. Winter is firm but not very active. There is a limited demand for future.

FREIGHTS.

The market for freights ruled dull, but with moderate offerings of room. Rates were steady, and higher in some instances. In charters, there was a fair business, chiefly in vessels for petroleum and grain, at current rates.

[To the Associated Press.]

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a committee was appointed to organize a Tribunal of Commerce. A proposition to unite with the National Board of Trade was referred to a committee.

SUIT AGAINST JAY COOKE.

In the case of Simon Kauffman against Jay Cooke & Co., in which plaintiff applies for the removal of Peet Cooke as Receiver in charge of certain property, on the ground of his being an interested party and insolvent, the counsel of Cooke denied that individual members of the firm were insolvent, and the motion was denied.

A VANDERBILT BROKER GOES UNDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The consequences of the failure of George Bird, Grinnell & Co., shocked the street this morning in an extraordinary manner. The embarrassment of the firm was well known. They had acted largely for the Vanderbilt clique, and held enormous blocks of Vanderbilt shares in Lake Shore, Western Union, and New York Central included. Many thousands of these were known to have been hypothecated at low prices during the panic to enable the firm to get through. The closing of the Stock Exchange was effected to give time for this and firms similarly situated to settle and survive. When, therefore, the Vice-President of the Exchange, this morning, read the notice of their failure, the Board was not astonished, but only a little depressed. The effect was damaging to all the Vanderbilt shares, except New York Central. This was only maintained by persistent bidding by Vanderbilt's brokers at 90.

EFFECT ON STOCKS.

Lake Shore fell 3 per cent, Western Union, 2; Union Pacific, a large fraction, and would have gone lower but for the discovery that none of Grinnell & Co.'s shares were put up at auction, or were offered for sale at all. This puzzled the Board and street till a little before noon, when the secret leaked out that the courts had been applied to, to save the firm and clique backing it from utter ruin. It appears that large blocks of the shares of which Grinnell & Co. were short had been hypothecated with thirty-three firms as security for money advanced. Not only had the Court thrown the firm into bankruptcy, but it had

ISSUED AN INJUNCTION

directed to these thirty-three holders of Grinnell's collaterals, forbidding them to sell any part of them. Lawrence & Co. are said to have had about 1,000 shares; R. M. Sartshorne as much; L. T. Hoyt 1,200 shares; Scott, Strong & Co., 1,400 shares, and many other like amounts, so that the aggregate represented about $1,500,000. The effect of the order, of course, is to keep the shares off the market, and thus maintain the price at long interest, until bulls can settle. It also

LOCKS UP $1,500,000

in money belonging to these firms, and makes money tighter. Further, it makes people with money timid about lending on such securities. The point is also raised, and the opinion advanced by lawyers, that the recess on 'Change invalidated all contracts. The indignation of the stock-brokers at the discovery of the trick played was unbounded. Grinnell & Co. were accused of collusion with the complainant in the suit and the investigation. Augustus Schell was charged with engineering the scheme, and, in the vivid imaginations of the stock-brokers, the whole suit appeared a conspiracy to sustain the Vanderbilt clique. Grinnell, and Williams, his partner, were denounced and finally

INDIGNANTLY EXPELLED FROM THE EXCHANGE.

Williams is the special partner. Horace Clarke, who borrowed $900,000 from the Union Trust Company, and loaned it to Vanderbilt and his clique to help Lake Shore, and the unfortunate Trust Company, is one of the largest creditors of the house.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The suspension of George Bird, Grinnell & Co., bankers and brokers, is announced. That firm is known as Vanderbilt's stock-brokers. The firm were successors of George B. Grinnell & Co. This house has been in existence only a month, Mr. George B. Grinnell being a special partner in the sum of $100,000. They were largely interested in Lake Shore and Western Union, and it is understood that their failure is owing to the heavy shrinkage in those stocks which they are carrying. The late Horace F. Clarke was a special partner in the old house, and it is said that within a few days, the widow of Mr. Clarke has placed a large amount of securities in their hands to enable them to go on, but they were too badly pressed by creditors and obliged to close. The creditors of the firm have been enjoined, and the law's tedious delay will probably lock up about 41,000 shares of Lake Shore for at least three months, because the parties holding these shares for this firm's account are enjoined from selling or disposing in any way of the stock in their possession, although the immediate effect of this failure has been to make the market stronger, yet the injunction on the holders of collateral securities will increase the difficulty of brokers in borrowing hereafter, and render buying on a margin nearly impossible. Grinnell says the firm can and will pay every dollar, and that the failure will not affect other houses to any great extent. It is uncertain whether the firm will resume or not.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CLARK & CO. FAILURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of E. W. Clark & Co. held to-day, the Committee made a report showing that the statement of the firm of their assets and liabilities was correct, and recommending that an extension should be given them. A form of agreement was also submitted by the Committee for signature. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the form of agreement approved and very largely signed by the creditors, including nearly all of those who had the largest deposits with the firm. The meeting was well attended, and confidence manifested in the integrity and ability of the firm to pay in full at the times proposed by them. It was explained that about $96,000 of the Western assets, in the form of railroad bonds and real estate, which were put into their statement without being valued, were regarded by the firm as being ultimately worth their cost, but no value had been affixed to these securities, as the firm wished to show their ability to pay their debts from other assets. They propose to pay their debts in full, with interest, upon the average time of less than twelve months. The firm intend to resume as soon as an agreement is signed by all creditors.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The suit against Jay Cooke & Co., which was commenced in this city to-day by the counsel for Clifford Arrick, a hearing in which is to be had in the Supreme Court of this District, on the 10th inst., will doubtless be vigorously prosecuted if the statements of the counsel for the plaintiff can be taken as an indication of their purpose. It is claimed that evidence will certainly be given to prove at least two, if not all, of the five serious charges made in the petition that has been filed in court.

HENRY D. COOK DECLARES that the assaults of newspapers and some individual citizens throughout the country upon the firm of which he is a member are too severe, and are in most instances unjust and devoid of truth. He reiterates the statements made by him on the day the doors of the several houses of Cooke & Co. were closed, to the effect that that there was and is enough money in the branch house here to meet all drafts that might have been made upon it; and he is satisfied that, exclusive of any Northern Pacific stocks or interest, the assets of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co are ample to enable the firm to pay every dollar it owes. But some delay and difficulty will probably be encountered in realizing upon some of the securities; and all Mr. Cooke asks is a reasonable degree of patience and forbearance on the part of the creditors. If a lenient course of treatment is allowed to the now seriously embarrassed company, he believes every creditor will be paid in full, dollar for dollar.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Three of the banks in the certified check combination have resumed to the extent of paying small checks in currency.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO.

To-day a petition was filed in the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, in the name of Clifford Arrick against Jay Cooke and other members of the firm, to force them into involuntary bankruptcy. The petitioner sets forth that the firm is indebted to him in the amount of $10,500 on certificates of deposit bearing 5 per cent interest, and charges, among other acts of bankruptcy, that, on the 18th of September, being then bankrupts, they did make payments of money to certain parties, to petitioner unknown, on the plea that they were special depositors, in order to give them preference over other depositors, and so to defeat and delay the act of bankruptcy. Judge Humphreys granted the usual warrant, requiring the parties to appear on Friday, Oct. 10, and answer why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, &c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS IN THE DEPOSITORY NATIONAL BANKS.

Representatives of the Depository National Banks, particularly from the West, are here in considerable numbers, endeavoring to make arrangements with the Secretary of the Treasury not to draw on their deposits to any extent at present. The Secretary takes their proposition into consideration and will do all he can for them. Treasurer Spinner states that he will be as lenient as possible with the Depository Banks and not draw on their United States deposits faster than is absolutely necessary.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The financial situation continues to improve, and gradually the amount of business done is increasing. The banks are enlarging their line of discounts as a consequence of the increased confidence shown by depositors, and in all channels of business there is decidedly more cheerfulness and activity. No failures are reported.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—The following paper has been circulated among the merchants of St. Louis, and very generally signed:

We, the undersigned merchants of St. Louis, take this method of informing all persons dealing with us, or who may desire to purchase goods in St. Louis, that we will receive certified checks on St. Louis banks, payable through the St. Louis Clearing-House, in payment of any indebtedness, or for any goods or supplies that may be wanted of us.

The legality of the proposed

ISSUE OF CITY SCRIP

is questioned, and the following from the State Constitution is quoted against it:

No corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed, or extended, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation any notes, bills, or other paper, or the paper of any other bank, to circulate as money; and the General Assembly shall prohibit by law individuals and corporations from issuing bills, checks, tickets, promissory notes, or other paper to circulate as money.

Also the following from the Revised Statutes:

No person unauthorized by law shall create or put in circulation as a circulating medium any note, bill, check, ticket, or other instrument of writing purporting or evidencing that any money will be paid to the receiver, bearer, or holder thereof, or to any person by any name or description whatsoever, or that it will be received in payment for debts, or be used as a currency or medium of trade in lieu of money.

Business is about as brisk as usual to-day in all branches of the retail and jobbing trade. There is increased confidence among produce dealers and further shipments to the East are expected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—The money panic is affecting business here somewhat. Some large manufacturing houses have discharged part of their forces, while others adopt the eight-hour system. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars in currency arrived from the East this morning, which will afford some relief. Indianapolis is no more crippled than other manufacturing cities.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 2.—The financial situation begins to look a little mixed here, and there has been a disposition on the part of depositors yesterday and to-day to withdraw deposits, and last night the bankers of the city held a meeting. All but two banks were represented, and it was agreed to issue Clearing-House certificates, contingent on the assent of this arrangement by the Presidents of the banks not represented.

At a meeting this morning, the second meeting held, word was received that Hayden's Bank and the Citizens' Savings Bank declined to go into any arrangement for the protection of the other banks. A third meeting will be held this afternoon. The excitement is increasing.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—There is nothing particularly new here in financial matters. Things are working quietly on Third street. The general markets are recovering from the depression, and the demand for some definite action relative to early currency resumption is increasing.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 2.—The First National Bank of Minneapolis has safely stood a three days' run, ending yesterday forenoon. It paid out $92,000 Tuesday, but received more on deposit. It is supposed that the run started from the German and Scandinavian papers announcing its suspension, by mistake, for the First National Bank of Memphis. Including the First National, all the Minneapolis banks are safe, with public confidence restored, except a private bank, which has suspended. Its liabilities are few, and all secured. Other banks agreed Tuesday evening to limit checks to the $100 rule, not applying it to new deposits.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—There was rather more business in mining stocks to-day. Sales at the Stock Board for the week ending the 1st amounted to over $2,000,000, an increase of $200,000 over the previous week. Financial and commercial matters are dull. Legal-tenders are 90 for buying, and 91 for selling.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—Our merchants have monthly settlements to-morrow. The day will be a trial, but will come out well. Money matters here are easier to-day. The bankers have considerably reduced liabilities. It is thought that there will be plenty of currency within a week. Hundreds of men have been discharged from Reid's Works, just out of Chattanooga, and south of that place.

Forty men quit work at the shops of the St. Louis & Southeastern Road to-day, because the Company had failed to pay for the last three months. Trains are delayed on account of the refusal of engineers to take them out. The management compromised by promising to pay the July and August wages next Tuesday—one-fourth cash, and the rest in the Company's certificates bearing 10 per cent interest, due in ninety days, and receivable for freight.

DENNISON, TEXAS.

DENNISON, Texas, Oct. 2.—A large amount of cotton is here awaiting shipment East, but holders cannot move it for want of bank facilities. The crop is Northern Texas is very fine, and great quantities of this staple will come forward as soon as the financial panic is over.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2.—Everybody here now refuses to take city money. There are few greenbacks in circulation, and the stringency in money matters is greater than ever known before.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 2.—The affairs of the First National Bank appear from unofficial statements that have come to light to be about as follows: Deposits, $130,000. The President's—W. S. Hickox's—indebtedness to the bank is about $160,000. He and the Cashier, R. H. McMann, have turned over all their property to the bank, and it is thought it will be sufficient to secure the depositors from loss. Mr. Hickox is very heavily in debt to private parties for borrowed money, on individual account, and his creditors, it is thought, will lose largely. There is talk of the bank resuming business under a management, but it is not fully determined on.

Jacob Hade has resigned the cashiership of the Farmers' National Bank, and Geo. A. Clugston has been appointed in his stead.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 2.—The Davenport banks have not resumed full payments, nor will they do so this week.

The grain trade is still very dull, and no shipments are being made. The general trade of the city is in about the same condition, the circulating medium being currency and certified checks. However, there is no bad feeling, no failures, and no excitement.

Several Davenport bank men have gone to Chicago to make arrangements for a resumption in full.

The savings banks publish additional statements to-day, showing a healthy condition of affairs.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 2.—The excitement here in regard to the financial crisis appears to be rapidly wearing away. The banks still continue to carry each other's certified checks, settling balances once a week; but checks for currency, when it is actually needed for the transaction of business, are promptly paid. If the news from the East still continues favorable, confidence here will soon be fully restored.

IOWA CITY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 2.—The feeling in financial quarters is much better, and the stock and produce business is improving as prices advance East. Our banks are all right and honoring all drafts.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 2.—The only suspension that has occurred here during the financial flurry was that of the Commercial Bank, which took place on Friday last. The bank publishes to-day a statement of its affairs, which shows it to be in a solvent condition. It has ample resources to meet all its liabilities, but they could not be converted into currency at once, hence the temporary suspension. The bank will resume business in a few days. The other banks of the city are transacting business as usual and meeting promptly all demands upon them. The excitement has wholly subsided.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the suspended Merchants' National Bank, C. H. Booth was elected Cashier, vice R. A. Babbage, and G. W. Mitchell, President, vice T. W. H. Sheffield, to settle up the bank's affairs. The Merchants' National Bank of Dubuque, in liquidation, then issued the following order: "The unmatured collections held by this bank belonging to its correspondents will be handed to the Commercial National Bank of Dubuque, to whom all letters pertaining thereto should be addressed," and signed by C. H. Booth, Cashier. Mr. Babbage's defalcation is $287,000, and Mr. Sheffield's $62,000.

It is due Messrs. Sheffield and Babbag to state that they have made over all their property to the directory, including the splendid residence of the latter in this city and his blooded stock farm of 5,000 acres in Butler County, Iowa. The heaviest stockholders were Wm. E. Wellington, who had stock for $25,000; H. H. McClellan, $15,000; W. R. Clark, $10,000; Maurice Brown, $10,000; George B. Hamilton, $10,000; Mrs. O. H. Mix, $8,000; S. M. Lorimer, $8,000; Mrs. Annie T. Clark, $5,000; G. W. Mitchell, $5,000; W. B. Allison, $5,000; Geo. L. Turner, $5,000; H. L. Stout, $5,000; Charles Crocker, $10,000; J. W. Ware, $10,000; G. D. Wood, $5,000; E. M. Woodworth, $5,000; J. T. Hancock, $7,500; J. C. Lav, $5,000. No officers or attaches of the banks are blamed except Babbag and Sheffield.

PARSONS, KANSAS.

PARSONS, Ks., Oct. 2.—The First National Bank of this city, and the First National of Dennison, Texas, are the only banks in the Southwest that have not failed or suspended. These banks have withstood heavy runs, paid currency to all depositors, and are abundantly able to meet all claims.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2.—At a meeting of prominent business men of this city, resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Eastern banks, having suspended payments to protect themselves and the cities in which they are located from being drained of currency; and as such measure has caused the merchants of such cities to draw on Western customers, through the express companies, demanding payments in currency, thus draining the West, and the banks of this city have not suspended, but are doing their best to meet all demands and sustain merchants in their payments, and assist in preventing the spread of the panic throughout the West—therefore we deem it our duty to sustain our banks in their efforts, and that we positively decline any collections on us sent through the express companies.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—By yesterday's steamers from Liverpool to New York, shipments of specie for the latter city amounting to £244,000 were made.

LONDON, Oct. 3—5 a. m.—The *Times* this morning, in an editorial retrospect of the late American financial panic, says: "The recklessness and dishonesty which have lately characterized the management of some of the greatest undertakings in America have induced a chronic nervousness, which is momentarily liable to become acute. Even Americans," says the *Times*, "are not all smart men or daring speculators." The *Times* thinks the danger has disappeared for the present, but political and financial causes are liable to reproduce it at any time. A country with an immense field for enterprise and comparatively limited capital is always liable to panics. The improvements made in Western communications are most useful and profitable, but may cause further trouble. The entire blame for the disaster rests upon the unsound monetary system of the country.

NOTES AND OPINION.

According to the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, a pledge by the Administration to grant Government aid without delay to transportation projects, deemed practicable and worthy—coupled with a statement that a land-locked route along the Atlantic coast would be of great and even inestimable value, and could be easily constructed—is merely harmless and meaningless "inquiry!"

—It is a very great mistake for the business community, and the officers of our banks, whenever they get into difficulty from over-trading and rash speculations, to look to the Government for relief. The Government has nothing directly to do with such matters, and the less the people depend upon it to relieve them from the legitimate results of their own conduct, the better it will be for them.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—The blow has fallen thus far exclusively upon the stock market. But the enemies with whom we have now to contend are inactivity, dullness, and apathy. Our banks, at the crisis, may and should do much to ward off danger from the mercantile and general business community. Banded together, as they now are, they may in a very short time crush out all excitement, and by aiding in the movement of the crops, restore to the country all the prosperity which an active fall trade would bring in its train.—*Philadelphia Age.*

—Fortunately the signs are favorable, and in a few days we may hope to see the work resumed in such establishments as have been unable to obtain funds to pay their workmen. Indeed, there is more business now than manufacturers generally can do, and even were there a suspension the works must shortly reopen on some basis of operations. In no case, we believe, has a manufacturer discharged hands because he was bankrupt or because business was dull. In every case, it was because the money necessary to carry on the works was temporarily not to be had. This is of course a most encouraging indication of the firm foundation on which American manufacturers now stand, and, instead of adding to the general distrust, as we believe it has not, it should assist in the restoration of full confidence in the future.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—The lesson of the day is, keep out of debt. Incur few obligations that you have not the means of meeting at maturity. Act as scrupulously in the management of public funds as you would in those of your own. As a bank has no right to use the funds of depositors for building railroads, so the trustees of cities have no right to use the people's money for the purposes not fully authorized and approved.—*Bay City (Mich.) Chronicle.*

—That the crisis has been a very severe one there is abundant evidence. It was the bursting of the great speculative railroad bubble, in comparison with which the South Sea Bubble was a mere transitory wrench at the public purse. . . The conviction has for some time past been gaining ground in the public mind that our whole system of railroad-building was faulty in the extreme, and required a thorough overhauling. No lasting good can come of the sale of railroad bonds for 50 or 60 cents on the dollar in the European markets—a sacrifice which, as we all know, too often leads to Credit Mobiliers, and contract and finance companies.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—We do not say that it is either practicable or possible to recur to a sound constitutional currency at this moment; but we do say that there never has been a time since the close of the war in which it was more practicable or possible. We say, further, that, whether it can be reached now or not, it is the one object which the Government and the community, and those organs of opinion which are supposed to influence both Government and community, ought to bear constantly in mind. . . . A perfect cure can be effected only by a recurrence to specie currency, which the laws of nature prescribe as the best. Senator Sherman may eulogise as much as he pleases, for party purposes, the various merits of the "greenback policy;" we do not mean to discuss the question; but the experience of the civilized world, the wisdom of the foremost thinkers and writers of the civilized world, the practice of all the leading commercial nations, have pronounced in favor of gold. It is gold we want, gold we must have, and gold we should endeavor to get, as one of the earliest outcomes of the existing throes and quakes of the social body. The banking institutions everywhere are virtually in a state of suspension, i. e., they pay as they can, and, we are happy to say, with a careful study of the best interest of the people; but they do not pay in full. It must be some time before they will be able to transact their business as they formerly did; but in the attempt to get back, why should they not aim at a return to the payment of specie as well as of legal tenders?—*New York Evening Post.*

GOOD TEMPLARS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—The Grand Lodge of Ohio Good Templars elected officers to-day as follows: G. W. C. T., Mrs. M. C. Brown, of Alliance; G. W. C. S., Perry Gebring, of Germantown; G. W. V. T., Jennie Bearbes, of Cleveland; G. W. S., E. Jay Pinney, of Jefferson; G. W. T., H. J. Topky, of Athens. G. T. Stewart, P. M. Weddell, and J. A. Spencer were elected Trustees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 2.—Steamship Koln, from New York, arrived out.

BY WHOLESALE.

Superintendent Washburn Heads a Raid on the Variety Shows.

One Hundred and Sixty-five Prisoners Captured.

Two Dens on West Randolph Street Broken Up for a While.

The corner of Canal and Randolph streets has long been infested by many of the lowest class of thieves and vagrants in the city. These have been drawn to this locality by the existence in the vicinity of two variety shows, both of which have afforded rich fields for the operations of pickpockets, foot-pads, and men of that type.

The proprietors of these places, by flaming and disgusting show-bills, and some bad music, have been enabled to fill their rooms, night after night with crowds of mechanics and laborers, and men in search of questionable amusement. By the sale, and in many instances the free gift, of intoxicating drinks, the patrons of these establishments have been reduced to a state of helpless inebrity that made them easy prey for villains that lay in wait for them. Beyond a single arrest now and then, nothing has been done by the police towards wiping out this evil. Superintendnt Washburn has frequently consulted with the Board of Police Commissioners as to what policy it was best to adopt regarding these places. Some members of the Board having visited them, and their calls having been made at times when all was serene in the establishments, they were induced to believe that they were institutions that did not require the attention of the police. But the constant complaints that the authorities have received from persons that have been robbed in these establishments, and the common occurrence of disturbances have suggested to them, as well as to Capt. Lull, in whose district the shows are located, that something should be done that would tend towards their suppression. Accordingly yesterday afternoon the Superintendent of Police and Capt. Lull held a consultation in reference to the matter, and it was resolved that a raid should be made upon Emmett's Variety rooms and Clark's Variety Show, both of which are located in the vicinity above referred to. To accomplish this resolve, the extra men of all the police districts in the *Fifth Precinct* were ordered to report at the Madison Street Station at 6 o'clock last evening.

At about 9 o'clock last night, Capt. Lull got together a squad of policemen, numbering about twenty men, and proceeded at once with them to the corner of Canal and Randolph streets. When they arrived there, the men were divided into three platoons, commanded respectively by Roundsmen Simmons and Vesey and Capt. Lull.

After some reconnoitering, a simultaneous descent was made upon the variety-shows by the three platoons. Emmett's place, which is located in a damp basement, at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, was found filled with a crowd, composed of thieves and vagrants, and the poor fellows who do not suspect what plans are laid to get hold of their hard-earned money. Clark's variety rooms, located on the second floor of No. 28 Randolph street, were caught while in full tide. The raid was in every way a successful one. About 165 inmates of the disreputable places were taken to the Madison Street Station, from whence they were distributed to the police station on North Union street and other sub-stations. Among the prisoners were many notorious thieves and other low characters. Justice Scully will have his hands full this morning, and it is to be hoped that he will show little mercy in his decisions. The proprietors of the houses should be punished as severely as the law will allow. Much credit is due to Superintendent Washburn and Capt. Lull for their vigorous movement against these places, that have long been the resort of the vilest classes in the city. If they reopen, it is to be hoped that the police will raid them again. It is time the variety shows in Chicago were broken up.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—Dispatches from all sections represent a much better feeling prevailing. The re-establishment of discipline in the army gives confidence in the ability of the Government to suppress all insurrections.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Oct. 2.—The mail steamship from Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8, arrived to-day.

The anniversary of the independence of Brazil was celebrated on the 7th ult., in Rio. There was a great festival, and the city was illuminated in the evening.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Late advices from Paraguay show that the privations of the English colonists continue, and there is great dissatisfaction.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg report that a rupture has occurred in the relations between the governments of Russia and Japan, growing out of the question of proprietorship of a portion of Saghalien Island.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—M. Thiers, having been notified by telegraph to-day of impending political movements in France, and that his presence is much desired here, started immediately for Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—M. Thiers arrived in this city this evening. It is stated that Count de Chambord will arrive at Geneva from Froksdorf on the 4th inst.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A court-martial has been ordered for the trial of Capt. Werner, of the German war-steamer Frederic Karl, for the seizure of the Spanish steamer Vigilante, while flying the red flag of the Commune.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Advices from Africa announce the capture of a white man by the natives while proceeding westward on the Congo River. From the description of the man, Mr. Charles Livingstone believes it is his son.

CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Telegraph* from Balkh, Central Asia, reports the severe defeat of the Afghans by the Persians.

Two Europeans named Picquet and Rivas, supposed to be Swiss travellers, have been murdered by the natives in Central Asia.

There is reason to believe that the Afghans design the conquest and annexation of Bokhara.

A rebellion has broken out in Kokan.

THE DOOMED MODOCS.

Arrangements for the Execution Friday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The six Modocs—Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barnoho, and Slolnck—will be hanged to-morrow between the hours of 10 and 3. The death-warrant has been received at Fort Klamath, and all the preliminaries are arranged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Fort Klamath, dated yesterday, says Capt. Jack and his five associates will be hanged Friday morning at 10 o'clock sharp, and to-day the carpenters drove the first nail in the scaffold. They will be hung from one beam, and at a given signal will swing into eternity together. The execution will be public, to allow the Klamaths and neighboring Indians a full view of the manner in which the law of the United States is meted out to transgressors.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Horatio Seymour is expected to speak on the 13th inst.

Many large manufacturers are discharging their workmen. There are no orders coming in, and the financial stringency is supposed to be the cause.

There is to be a temperance mass-meeting here to-night, at which a strong effort will be made to aid in suppressing the Sunday liquor-traffic.

MICHIGAN'S NEW STATE-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 2.—An immense multitude visited our city to-day, to witness and participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new State-House. The crowd is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 75,000. The civic and military procession was the grandest display we have ever witnessed, and the most orderly and quiet, in consideration of the number present. Everything passed off pleasantly and agreeably to all.

CRIME.

Murder in Cincinnati Last Night.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—W. F. Neville, a young druggist, was shot and instantly killed to-night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, in his own store, corner of Eighth and Lock streets, by Dennis Cary, the owner of the premises. Neville had rented another store, and was removing his effects. Some of the furniture he was taking away was claimed by Cary. This led to a dispute, which, it is said, Neville regarded as of little consequence, when Cary drew a pistol and shot him, with the result mentioned. Neville is represented as a very respectable young man, who came here from Ireland about four years ago.

After the murder Cary went to Hammond Street Station and gave himself up. He was pursued by a crowd of highly excited people, who threatened personal violence, and who were kept off by Cary's threatening to shoot from the same revolver with which he had slain Neville.

The Fore Trial in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—The trial of Joseph H. Fore, for the attempt to tomahawk his wife on the street last June, closed this afternoon. The jury, after an absence of about an hour, rendered a verdict of guilty, and assessed a punishment of ten years in the Penitentiary, that being the limit of the law. During the speech of Prosecuting Attorney Normile, he applied some uncomplimentary language to Fore, and the latter made a demonstration as though he would assault the Attorney, but he was restrained by the Marshal of the Court, who sat at his side. The counsel for Fore asked for an arrest of judgment, as he intended to apply for a new trial.

A Murderer Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 2.—Michael Shanley, who has himself been in State Prison for killing a man, died here last evening from the effects of a blow received late on Saturday, when returning from his work at the Northwestern roundhouse, by a man named Grieshaber.

Suicide in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 2.—Pierson H. Kipp, formerly of New York, committed suicide at the Matagorda House in this city, last night, by taking hydrate of chloral.

THE INDIANS.

A Grand Council of Chiefs in Canada.

TORONTO, ONT., Oct 2.—A grand Indian council of chiefs from various Indian tribes in Canada is now in session at the Six Nations Indian Council House, near Brantford, on the Grand River. Dr. Oronhyahekha, who was taken home to England and educated in the medical profession by the Prince of Wales, is President of the council.

Cheyenne Depredations in the Arkansas Valley.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 2.—There is intense excitement among settlers and stock-men in the Arkansas Valley south of Pueblo, on account of depredations committed by moving bands of Cheyenne Indians, who have already wantonly killed several hundred head of cattle. The Indians say the white men killed the buffalo last winter, and let them rot on the plains, and now they are going to kill all the cattle of the whites. Thus far no murders are reported, but the Indians have visited a number of houses, carrying away blankets and anything else they desired, and destroying other property. Many families have sought safety in Pueblo.

The schools have been dismissed, and scouts are going over the country collecting men, arms, and ammunition, and the Indians will be severely punished if they can be overtaken.

FIRES.

At Toledo.

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—A fire last night destroyed D. N. Trowbridge & Son's barrel and stove factory. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000. Another fire this morning destroyed the manufactory of moldings and picture-frames, owned by Osborn, Chase & Swayne; also the Toledo Pump Company's Manufactory, and Russell & Thayer's Novelty Works. Loss not ascertained.

The following is the loss and insurance by fire this morning: Osborn, Chase & Swayne, $30,000 to $35,000; insured, $20,000 to $25,000. Toledo Pump Company, loss, $6,000; insured, $4,000. Russell & Thayer's Novelty Works, loss, $30,000; insured, $8,000. Loss on buildings, $10,000; insured, $7,500.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Dudley Bush.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2.—Dr. Dudley Bush, eldest son of Dr. James M. Bush, the eminent surgeon of the State of Kentucky, died last night, after a severe and prolonged illness. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Robert Bigsby.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Robert Bigsby, the English writer, is dead.

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The following general order, announcing the death of Rear-Admiral Winslow, has been issued by the Navy Department:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1873.

The Department, with great regret, has to announce to the naval service the death of Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow. The name of this distinguished officer will live in the history of his country as that of the victor in a memorable sea-fight during the late War of the Rebellion, which ended in the destruction of the Alabama by the Kearsarge. On the day after the receipt of this order the flags of the Navy-Yards and stations, and all ships-of-war in commission, will be kept at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired at noon ashore and afloat. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for the usual period of thirty days.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PEACEFUL RED MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2.—The lodges of Red Men of the city and State to-day dedicated a new hall in this city. The attendance was large.

Horrible Fate of the Siamese Twins.

Translated from the German of Van Dewall for the St. Louis Republican.

During a business trip in the overlands of Baden last summer, I was compelled to remain in the little town of S—— longer than I expected. I had comfortable quarters at the "White Horse" tavern, the resort generally of parties in search of pleasure, S—— being noted as the centre point from whence the traveler could visit all the lovely views and locations for which this part of the country is celebrated.

The day was dreary, the rain pouring down streams; the guests remain at the table longer than usual, calling for an "extra schopple" for the sake of companionship and pastime; chairs were drawn closer, in friendly recognition of their neighbor's desire for sociability, while the state of the weather was discussed until even this theme appeared at last exhausted; then commenced an exchange of anecdotes and witticism that soon enlivened the atmosphere and our company.

Not the least interesting of our party was a young, wealthy landowner of this province and a commercial traveler from Berlin, whose flow of natural wit and laughable retorts kept us in a perpetual roar.

"Of course," said he, as something like quiet was restored after one of his ridiculous stories, "you gentlemen are aware of the death of both the Siamese twins?"

"What!" was the exclamation of surprise on all sides. "The twins dead? Poor fellows! What a pity. Was it the result of a surgical operation? The first I have heard of it, really."

"No," responded the narrator, sadly, "they suffered a frightful death." As he said this his face assumed the appearance of real sorrow, which was soon reflected by those around him, while even those skeptics who had little faith in his gloomy revelation began to look earnest.

The Berliner paused impressively, gazing in sorrowing silence on the table before him.

"But, good Lord! tell us about it," exclaimed a Hanover gentleman, his eyes flashing with curiosity.

"You see, gentlemen," began the Berliner, thus urged, "you have doubtless heard that this twin is very fond of money; they both have wives and quite a number of successors; that is why they concluded to take one last triumphant journey.

"They took passage, last March, at Aspinwall, in one of the large steamers via the Indies, through the Suez Canal for Europe. In mid-ocean, an accident occurred to the boilers, and necessitated the use of sails in their place.

"You are no doubt aware, gentlemen, that a steamship makes but a clumsy sailship.

"They were overtaken by a heavy storm, from the north-northeast, that carried them far, far into the South, and one fearful dark night found them a total wreck on the rocks south of New Guinea.

"Passengers and crew were lost, all but our twins, and, strange as it may seem, a providential wave landed them safely on the coast. Unfortunately, they were cast 'from the frying-pan into the fire, as it were,' for just at this time a band of the tribe of the wild Mahoris were celebrating the 'feast of the new moon,' and during their inhuman performance they took advantage of this favorable opportunity"—here the narrator's lips quivered painfully, and his voice softened—"these unnatural, atrocious monsters ate our unhappy twins for a philopena!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Dubuque congregation has asked its clergyman not to wear his diamond pin in the pulpit.

—California newspapers are publishing reminiscences of John Farrington, a notorious character, who has just been discharged in a San Francisco Police Court on a complaint of murder. One story related of him is that once, while in jail for some offense, he lent his "spike-tail coat" to a casual acquaintance who was hanged. But he reclaimed his garment when he found that the Sheriff was about to bury the man in it, and, angry at the hard treatment it had received, he declared he never would favor any more of his friends in a similar way.

—The London *Times* is vigorously taken to task for corrupting English orthography by spelling "banns" (as of marriage) with only one "n." Says the critical journal: "Why will the *Times* thus seek on all occasions to Americanize our English by these arbitrary and revolutionary innovations which tend to confound all the ancient landmarks of our polyglot language?"

—A member of the International who was condemned to two years' imprisonment at Toulouse, was let loose for the purpose of marrying, and the ceremony was followed by a repast and a stroll on the banks of the Rhine for a three hours' honey-moon. The bridegroom then returned to his cell for his remaining eighteen months' confinement.

—A Parisian dentist, who has a small villa in the outskirts, has raised upon a mound at the bottom of his little garden, a summer-house built entirely of human teeth.

—The *Woman's Journal* remarks that "the Boston training school for nurses is now so far advanced that the Superintendent of the proposed school has gone to New York to benefit by a few months' training in the Bellevue Hospital school there. Here the work of training nurses will begin at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in which two wards have been assigned for the work. The 1st of November is the time fixed for beginning the school, and the Committee are now sending out their circulars for pupils."

—It is doubtful whether female Constables would be found effective officers, particularly in California, but in Wrightman's Precinct, San Joaquin County, a woman lately was elected to the office of Constable; or would have been only the election officers refused to count the votes for her. It is thought, however, that if she wants the office she can have it by appealing to the Courts. It is asserted that under the California Constitution every citizen, except those convicted of certain crimes, can hold office; and that women are citizens.

DEATHS.

DALY—Oct. 2, at 10:45 p. m., Mrs. Agnes Daly. Funeral will leave her late residence, 411 Butterfield-st., at 7 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 4, to Milwaukee cars. Milwaukee papers please copy.

DEMPSEY—Oct. 2, at No. 41 Ontario-st., Bridget Cleary, wife of James Dempsey, in the 57th year of her age. Funeral will take place at 12 o'clock m., Oct. 3, to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

JOHNSON—Oct. 2, 1873, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. C. Kelley, No. 9 Frank-st., Sarah Ann, beloved wife of Thomas Johnson, aged 26 years. Funeral to Graceland on Friday at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

STARR—Wednesday, Oct. 1, at the residence of Rosalia Starr, near Barton, Wis., after a long and painful illness, Frank E. Starr, aged 29.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Office of the Chicago City Railway Co.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 3,

This Company will resume the operation of its

CARS ON STATE-ST.

The Cars of the Twenty-fifth-st. line will hereafter run to Clark from Randolph-st., those of the Twenty-second-st. and Union Park ("Cross-town") line will continue to run by way of Van Buren and Clark-sts.

H. D. HENNESSY, Prest.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-ST.,

Corner Division-st., 25x124.

ONE LOT on ASHLAND-AV.,

Bet. Jane and Division-sts., 25x130,

AT AUCTION.

The above valuable Business and Residence Property will be sold by Auction on the premises, on

Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock p. m.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

TERMS—1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent.

A deposit of $100 on each Lot will be required. Checks and Pass Books on all Banks, including suspended ones, will be accepted.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Billiard Tables, Harness, Counters, Desks, Book and Show-Cases, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock.

WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
Auctioneers, 195 & 197 East Randolph-st.
Special attention given to outside sales.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Parlor & Chamber Furniture,

Dining-room Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Pianos, Tables, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Show Cases, Pictures, Crockery, Glassware, Bedding, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m.

At our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

OPENING SALE

At 204 & 206 East Randolph-st.,

On Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock.

New and Second-Hand Furniture,

Plush, Silk, Terry, and H. C. Parlor Sets; Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets; Marble and Wood-top Tables; Library, Dining, Office and Easy Chairs; Book Cases, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Bureaus, Beds, Lounges, Desks, new and second-hand Brussels and Wool Carpets, Show-Cases, Chromos, Lace Curtains, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Table Cutlery, Hangings, Bohemian Glassware, &c., &c. At 1 o'clock—1 Express Wagon, and Harness.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

THE GREAT MAMMOTH

EXPOSITION SALE

COMES OFF THIS WEEK.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bl'k Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Mattresses, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Parlor and Office Desks, 75 Ex. Tables in White, 30 Bales Wool Carpets, 50 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots and by the package.

At 12 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, Road Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

On Saturday, Oct. 4, commencing at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES,

At Auction, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9:30 a. m.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Bureaus and Commodes, superior Bedsteads, line of Ext. Tables, Book Cases, Desks, Lounges, Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses, large line of Cook and Parlor Stoves, Brussels, Wool and Ingrain Carpets, &c. Also, small invoice of Jewelry and general merchandise, and, at 1 p. m., Express Wagon, Horse, 4 years old. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 88 South Canal-st.

On Saturday, commencing at 9:30 a. m., we will sell a full line of Household Furniture, Upholstery, Parlor and Chamber Sets, and Common Furniture of all kinds; Carpets, Heating and Cooking Stoves; also, a line of Office Desks, new Harness, and a variety of general merchandise.